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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY AUGUST 9, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2831

NEW SUGAR REFINERY

It Will Have Output of 1500 Bbls. Daily.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The Journal of Commerce says:

The backers of the new refinery which is being erected at Edgewater, near Fort Lee, N. J., on the shores of the Hudson river opposite the tomb of General Grant, are Robert Crooks & Co., among the largest importers of refined sugars in this market. However, the fact that Robert Crooks & Co. have been identified with the foreign sugars is not a factor in the new company's policy, as the firm will merely act as agents for the new refinery. E. H. Laing of Robert Crooks & Co. said that the new company would be known as the Knickerbocker Sugar Refining Co.

The refinery is to a large extent a western enterprise, a number of western wholesale grocers and merchants operating under a New Jersey charter being interested in the company. Geo. K. Ross of Cleveland, Ohio, will probably be offered the presidency, and be the official head of the new company. Mr. Ross is president of the Ross & Sprague Co., wholesale grocers, of Cleveland, Ohio. The firm of George H. Newhall Engineering Co. of Philadelphia, who will supervise the erection of this plant, built the Arbuckle refinery, also the National of Yonkers, the McCann of Philadelphia and the United States of Camden.

The capacity of the refinery will be 1,500 barrels daily. The men interested in the plant say that they will have a distributing outlet of their own for over 50 per cent of the output. It is not the intention of the concerns identified with the refinery to enter into competition with anybody.

COLD-BLOODED BOER ATROCITIES

NEW YORK, August 2.—The cold-blooded Boer atrocities reported by General Kitchener have caused a feeling of horror throughout the country, says the Tribune's London correspondent. This morning's newspapers call for strong measures to meet this development of the war. Men who resort to deliberate murder forfeit their belligerent rights. The weakness of the British position lies in the reluctance of the military authorities to punish with legitimate severity offenses against the laws of war. Considerable dissatisfaction has for some time past been felt here owing to the excessive leniency that General Kitchener has displayed in his operations against the Boer guerrillas, but he may alter his policy with this latest phase of the campaign as it will be necessary for him to show the loyal natives that he is able to protect them.

THE HAGUE, August 2.—People who are in close association with Mr. Kruger says that up to the present it has not been decided that the Boer statesman will visit the United States.

RANSOM NEATLY CAUGHT.

Bragged of His Crime and Betrayed by a Hidden Telephone.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—In connection with the work of the postal inspectors' office a story is told of a young attorney who unwittingly gave evidence against himself. He had written an improper letter to a married woman and was suspected by the husband, who accused him of the crime. After having led him to an inner office, the doors of which he locked, the attorney displayed a loaded revolver, admitted his crime and taunted his accuser. How to entrap him was the question, as he denied the charge in public, but laughed at the man in private. After the expenditure of much thought, a miniature telephone was contrived, with an almost invisible transmitter in the top of a silk hat worn by the aggrieved husband, with an insulated fine gold wire connecting with the receiver in the possession of the postal inspector. Another visit was paid to the attorney's office, and again, behind closed doors, he acknowledged repeatedly that he had sent the letter. As the inspector at the other end of the telephone had heard every word, he confronted the attorney with such evidence that he broke down and confessed.

Affects Pacific Liners.

The chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger Association took steps on July 25th to thwart what is considered a serious menace to the maintenance of the "president's agreement," to pay no commission on ticket sales. The Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies have issued a circular offering commissions to railroad agents selling tickets over their lines. To nullify this, general passenger agents, whose roads are members of the Transcontinental Association, have agreed to see that these circulars were not distributed to ticket agents under them.

LONDON, July 30.—By a vote of 150 to 44 the House of Commons today adopted a resolution authorizing the expenditure of £2,000,000 on the Pacific cable, Great Britain's share under the agreement with the Colonies.

MICROBES YOU HAVE MET.



This is Why the Board of Health Prescribes Carbolized Rose Water.

OKLAHOMA'S LAND LOTTERY

Thirteen Thousand People Get Free Homesteads in New Strip.

EL RENO, O. T., August 2.—After the last of the 13,000 names were drawn from the wheels last night, the great boxes containing the 154,000 names of unlucky applicants were taken to the school house. There the work of drawing was continued, but no record other than numbering the envelopes and notifying the owner of name therein is being made. It is thought no less than 20,000 names a day will be drawn from now on. The last numbers giving a homestead to its owner were drawn in the El Reno district by C. H. Halbrook of Portland, Mich., and by Harvey F. McLaughlin of Arkansas City, Kas., in the Lawton district. The closing scene was tame and unmarked by any demonstration. The streets today are lined with household goods, and all are headed south. The town, which last Monday accommodated about 40,000 visitors, is nearly deserted today. Last night's and this morning's trains have carried away hundreds who remained for the close of the drawing. The commissioners who will have charge of selling town sites will leave today or tomorrow for their districts. The sales will begin on August 6.

Old Frigate Vermont.

NEW YORK, August 2.—It is stated at the Brooklyn Navy Yard that the idea of destroying the old frigate Vermont, which for the past forty years has done duty there as a receiving and training ship, has been abandoned. All that is of value on the vessel will be removed and the hull preserved as a relic. Just what disposition will be made of the ship will be decided by the authorities at Washington. At present she is infested with water bugs and fleas and is thought to contain microbes that are productive of disease.

Wireless Telegraphy

MILWAUKEE, August 2.—W. L. Merereau, superintendent of the Pere Marquette system, announced that his company would, in the near future, install wireless telegraphy between Manitowish and Ludington, over fifty-six miles of open water. Later on the Pere Marquette company expects to equip all of its steamers with the system.

THE LATEST PHASES OF THE GIGANTIC STEEL STRIKE

The Situation Not Now Favorable to an Amicable Adjustment of the Dispute Between Strikers and Trust.

PITTSBURGH, August 2.—The situation in the Amalgamated Steel strike this morning is anything but favorable to an amicable adjustment of the dispute between the association and the United States Steel Corporation. As far as can be learned, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association has not received any reply from the New York officials of the company regarding a further conference except the telegram which, it is said, arrived last night declining a further discussion of the questions at issue between the labor leaders and the company. This telegram gave the substance of a letter which had been mailed and which was expected to arrive in the first mail this morning. The refusal of the steel company officials to enter into another conference, if adhered to, leaves only two ways open to the Amalgamated Association. One is to order the striking workmen back to work under the best terms obtainable and the other is to proceed with the strike in the hope of involving all the Union men employed in the constituent concerns of the United States Corporation. The first course certainly holds little promise for the workmen since the strike has abrogated all the union scales in force before the trouble started, leaving them entirely at the mercy of the manufacturers. The second course means a struggle to the death for the association, as the announcement has been made on good authority that the mills will be started next week with non-union men if the strikers do not resume work.

The executive board went into session at 10 o'clock and James Nutt, secretary of the labor bureau of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, and Jos. Bishop, secretary of the Ohio Board of Arbitration, were present. It is reported that the final effort of the Amalgamated Association, before proceeding with the strike, will be to bring every influence to bear towards arranging for another conference with the company officials.

A SPANIARD BACKS UP SCHLEY

He Saw the Naval Fight and Tells of Brooklyn's Work.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Madrid says:

Lieut. Enrique Capriles, former Governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was on board the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya during the battle of Santiago, in an attempt to escape with the city records, and treasure of Santiago, in an interview regarding Admiral Schley said: "I was on the bridge of the Vizcaya and saw the fight. I saw the Brooklyn and from an excellent position observed her movements. The Brooklyn attacked us and it is ridiculous to say the Brooklyn kept too far away or stayed out of the fight."

"There can't have been cowardice where the ship engaged three others. Eye-witnesses of the battle are dying off and it is better to finally settle the question now while enough witnesses are living."

Torpedo Boat Sinks.

PORTSMOUTH, August 2.—Torpedo boat No. 81 sank off the Alderney breakwater in the English Channel. There was no loss of life. All guns and stores on board were saved. The boat will be raised. The torpedo boat was taking part in the naval maneuvers and struck the submerged ruin of the old breakwater. She managed to reach the inner harbor and sank there.

Pleasure Party Drowned.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., August 2.—The waves from a passing steamer near Central City late last night upset a small boat containing a pleasure party, drowning Mrs. Fanny Hemming, aged 45; Kathleen Hemming, her daughter, aged 14; Imogene and Theodore Apperson, grandchildren of Mrs. Hemming, aged 6 and 7 years.

Locomotive Boiler Explodes.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 2.—The boiler of the engine of the Atlanta passenger train, which left this city at 8:15 this morning, exploded at Bolton at 8:45, fatally injuring Fireman J. L. Menchbacher, of Atlanta, and badly injuring Engineer N. V. Bell, also of Atlanta. The engine was demolished and the baggage car derailed. Assistance has been hurried to the scene.

FRUITS ON EXHIBITION

Display to Be Made Middle of Next Summer.

HONORS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

Territorial Exposition, Provided for by the Legislature, Now Being Planned.

THERE will be a revival of the good old days of prize potatoes and big pumpkins when the Royal Agricultural Society used to hold annual exhibitions of fruits and vegetables, next year. About the close of June or the first of July there will be held in this city an exhibition of products of the field and garden, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the expenses of which will be met out of the appropriation of \$1,000, made by the Legislature for this purpose.

The appropriation bill passed so late in the summer that it was too little notice to give to secure anything like a fair representation of the products of the gardens and orchards of the Islands. Commissioner Wray Taylor therefore has begun the work of interesting the people of the Territory in the plan for the holding of an exhibition next summer. By this means it is thought that there will be such interest aroused as will lead to the special preparation of various products simply for the showing of them during the exposition. There are so many fruits and vegetables, as well as plants, which will be produced under unusual conditions for the purpose of making the finest specimens that may be grown, that by giving notice early of the plan the Commissioner believes he may widen the scope of his show.

So far as at present thought out, the method of working the display will be to offer special diplomas for the best exhibits of the various varieties of fruits and vegetables. The most popular of the tropical fruits come to their highest perfection during June and July. The pears, guavas and mangoes, as well as the less frequently seen varieties, are then at their best, and the vegetables will be grown specially for the purpose of the display. There are a sufficient number of men in the city who have their attention given to diversified agriculture to furnish a corps of judges which will insure the best results.

There is now among the fruit and vegetable growers a desire to import fresh seeds in many varieties. The department has received a good supply of the best obtainable seeds and is constantly furnishing them to gardeners and private citizens who raise their own supplies. The tendency to improve the quality of the product is shown by the fact that within a few days a request has come to the Commissioner from Maui to procure from abroad 400 pounds of new variety seed potatoes. The farmer who wants the new seed is of the opinion that his output will be improved not only in quality but in quantity if there is new seed put in place of the old tubers, as they seem to have run out. In other vegetables the same result is observed, and the market gardeners, who have shown little tendency to improve their seed may yet be forced to take up new varieties.

Among the visitors who have been entertained by the Commissioner during the past week is Hajo G. Ellers, of St. Petersburg, one of the most prominent nurserymen and horticulturists of the Russian capital, who arrived here in the Coptic, and will stay for some weeks. Mr. Ellers has made some investigations and says he is greatly pleased with the flowers and foliage plants of the Islands. He has made a number of selections of plants which he will send to his greenhouses, and in return will send to the commissioner anything he may gather on his trip, which will extend around the world, that in his opinion will be of service here. Another visitor is F. G. Krauss, of the California Experiment Station at Berkeley, who will make a tour of the Islands studying the trees. Mr. Krauss is astonished by the growths he finds and will make a scientific examination to ascertain if there is anything here that may be transplanted to California.

Dutch Want Holland.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Captains Tromp, the foreign representative of the Cramps, has received a cablegram from Holland, informing him that Queen Wilhelmina has ordered the secretary of marine of Holland to send a detail to the United States to examine and report on the submarine boat Holland. This detail consists of Rear Admiral Tadmé, chief of the general staff of the Holland navy; Captain Wentholt, chief of the torpedo bureau, and Naval Constructor Sir H. Tappard. These officers will arrive about September 2.

(Continued on Page 4)

HEAVY LOSSES BY BURNING OF THE HALL BUILDING



The Wreck at Daybreak.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

WHAT WAS the magnificent Hall building at Fort and King streets is now a complete wreck. A mass of blackened walls, standing only one story high in Fort street, a tangle of beams and columns filling the basement to the level of the street, charred timbers and broken bricks along the sidewalks, mark the spot where stood the newly occupied home of one of the oldest business houses in the city.

The losses are confined principally to two firms, there being several neighbors who suffered from the breaking of glass and from slight fires close to the windows. The principal losses and their insurance are as follows:

Firm	Loss Insurance
E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.	\$140,000 \$90,000
Lewers & Cooke	\$20,000 \$20,000

The fire which wrought the havoc was one of the fiercest and most rapid in action Honolulu has ever seen. First discovered about 4 o'clock, within an hour it had reduced the building in which it first appeared, and damaged surrounding structures and stocks before the entire department got control of the blaze. The origin of the fire is in doubt, but as there were no live wires in the building at the time, the belief is that it was spontaneous combustion, starting in some of the oil-soaked waste or rags used about the oil department or in the bicycle rooms, the destruction must be attributed.

The fire was discovered by the newsboys of the Advertiser. The lads had gathered to take out the morning paper when two of them, Simpson and King, discovered the flames in the Waikiki end of the ground floor. King took to his bicycle while Simpson cried "Fire!" and the alarm was carried to the police station, whence it was transmitted to the fire-house. Immediately there was a response from the central engines, and as the fire had control of the entire ground floor of the building by the time Fire Chief Thurston arrived he called the Makiki force to assist in the fight.

When at first seen the flames were most fierce in the Waikiki end of the ground floor. Whether or not they had eaten their way up the elevator shaft, is mere conjecture. It was in that end of the building that the stocks of oils, the paints and the majority of the bicycle lubricants were kept. There the oils were handled and the floors, though kept as clean as possible, were more or less covered with the leakage and loss in handling. There, too, were kept the waste and rags with which the oil containers were cleaned and the floors wiped free from oil. It is now presumed that the ignition of some of these pieces of cloth caused the fire and the proximity of the inflammables induced rapid spread through the building.

It was not more than a quarter-hour after the alarm had been turned in that the interior of the structure was a furnace, and the firemen had to turn their attention to adjoining buildings. The engines had been disposed upon their arrival at the nearest points in the flames. One engine was left at Fort and Hotel and the largest was put at Bethel and King streets. An attempt was made to get the engine down Fort street, but the flames which poured from the windows was too much for the horses and they would not draw it past the furnace. The third was put in King street east of the fire and with the six streams which were thus afforded the deluging of the adjacent structures went on. From the nearness of the lumber yards of Lewers & Cooke the first attack was made from that side. Then the Fort street store of the same firm was seen to be on fire and two streams were put on the roof to prevent the flames getting a foothold. Two more streams of water were kept playing upon the buildings across the streets, at one time both of them being concentrated upon the Hobron Drug Company establishment.

Once the alarm had been sounded the streets began to be filled with spectators. The fire was most brilliant and lighted up the entire district, putting the moon out of business, and attracting the attention of people who did not hear the alarm whistle. The crowds began to come in singles, couples and then in swarms, until the police, gathered from all over the city, had work out for them in keeping back the people who, eager to see, were for get-

ting into the front row all the time. There were picturesque costumes, men who by day are the glass of fashion appearing in pajamas and trousers without coats and in slippers, while a holoiki did duty for street attire for many a woman who wears it only in the house elsewhere.

There was a most brilliant spectacle while the flames were leaping high above the buildings, but soon after the fire got to its highest there were a series of explosions which drove back the people. In the Waikiki end of the building were kept the various stores of cartridges, and these began to explode with rapidity. When the plate-glass windows fell out from the extreme heat, there was a clear field for the target practice, and the cases of shells began to pour a fire upon the walls of the burning building and the surrounding ones as well. Many cartridges were thrown out into the street without exploding, by the force of the explosions of others, and all day yesterday there were crowds of lads and men gathering them as souvenirs. One ball went through the window of the new McIntyre block, others through glass on Fort street, while many persons in the crowd said they heard the whizzing of bullets about them as they stood and watched the blaze.

With a crash the King street wall of the building fell about 4:30 o'clock. There had been burning a fierce fire all the time along that side of the building, the force of the flames seeming to be muffled, as there was no wind blowing, the trades having been turned off for the occasion, thus saving perhaps the entire block. The firemen had seen the swaying of the wall under the vigor of the flames and there was none of them along the side of the building. Bricks and terra cotta were strewn across King street, some of the fragments being thrown into the enclosure around the McIntyre building. This marked the top-notch of the fire, as from that time it was declining, the fuel which had been exhausted, and the efforts of the firemen being rewarded in keeping it within the bounds set for it.

The best work was done by the firemen on the Lewers & Cooke building, where several times there was a fierce blaze. One-half the roof of the building was destroyed, and in fighting the flames the water was poured through the roof and down through the floors, destroying much of the stock. There was a shortage of ladders, the department not being regularly supplied with any at all, and there was much delay in getting to this work. The springs of hose had to be drawn up to the roof by a hand-line let down by a fireman who had stumbled up the stairs and made his way out on the top any way possible. There was some valuable time lost in this way, but it was not enough to have enabled the firemen to prevent the damaging of this building to some extent.

There were times when it appeared that the Lewers & Cooke block would take fire, and once the flames had secured a foothold there, there would have been little hope of saving the building, as there was such a stock of papers, paints and oils as would have furnished a most spectacular display. There was some damage done by the flames in the upper story of the building, but this was very little in comparison with what was wrought by the water. The stock of high-class shelf hardware is very susceptible to the water and this was deluged by the two streams which played through the roof for an hour. Wall papers were soaked and rendered useless and brushes and other light goods were put out of business entirely.

Across Fort street the fire swept several times, setting fire to exposed wood-work and by the heat breaking through all the plate-glass windows. At the Golden Rule Bazaar, where the windows were filled with books the glass was broken early in the morning and the volumes were often soaked by the water from the continuous streams which were played upon the various store fronts. Loss there will be in the neighborhood of \$50, the greatest part of this being upon the plate-glass windows.

The Hobron Drug Company lost more heavily than any other on that side of Fort street, as the fire was so hot that the windows were broken and then the flames attacked the light stock in boxes in the second story of the building. The clerks who had arrived

down upon the blaze. These stayed, many of them, until there was no more to be seen, and for most of the good people the day began at 4 o'clock yesterday, and there was no further rest.

The principal loss was that of E. O. Hall & Son, Limited, in whose building the fire broke out. On stock and building the loss will reach something like \$140,000. The building was one which was erected by the firm last year, at a cost of above \$50,000 and fitted for their business at an additional expense of \$10,000. The building was built upon leased property, the lease having yet eighteen years to run. As soon as the debris can be cleared away the erection of a new building on the old site will begin. The new building was decided upon at a meeting of the board of directors of the company yesterday morning, there being present Messrs. W. W. Hall, E. H. Paris, A. J. Campbell and B. Cartwright. While nothing can be announced definitely concerning

it, the directors say it will not be as fine a structure as that which was destroyed yesterday morning. The short life of the lease would render this inadvisable, and the structure, while it may be on the same general plan, will not be so highly ornate. It was decided also, at the meeting, that for the present the retail business of the corporation would be given up and all attention turned to the wholesale division. The firm's warehouse, in Allen street is filled with hardware, so that there will be no delays in filling any orders which may come in. The office of the company for the present will be in the rooms over the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, but the business in general will be done at the Allen street house. Mr. Hall called the forty employees of the house together at the warehouse yesterday morning, and apprised them of the decision of the firm to discontinue the retail business for the present, as there was no available storeroom in which the firm wishes to open out again. He said that the force would be decreased to about eight men, and that the names of those who would be retained would be announced today. In time he hoped to have all the old staff about him once more.

MR. HALL'S STATEMENT.
Mr. Hall said yesterday in discussing the fire: "I have no theory as to its origin upon which I place any weight. Some persons think it might have come from our independent lighting system. There was not a live wire in the place at the time. We had a plant with a gasoline engine. Then we had an auxiliary system with the current from the electric company. But the engine was not running, the electric company had not made its connections, so that there was no way in which there might have been any current which could have caused a fire. The wiring was put in with care and has been overhauled recently. As to gasoline there was none in the house. The gasoline for the engine was stored in a tank which was located outside of the walls, under the pavement. There is a door leading to this vault and you can see not only that the sidewalk is in shape, but as well that the door has not been opened. This would dispose of any theory that there had been a fire from the explosion of gasoline. There may have been a lighted cigarette or cigar in the packing room, though that is impossible."

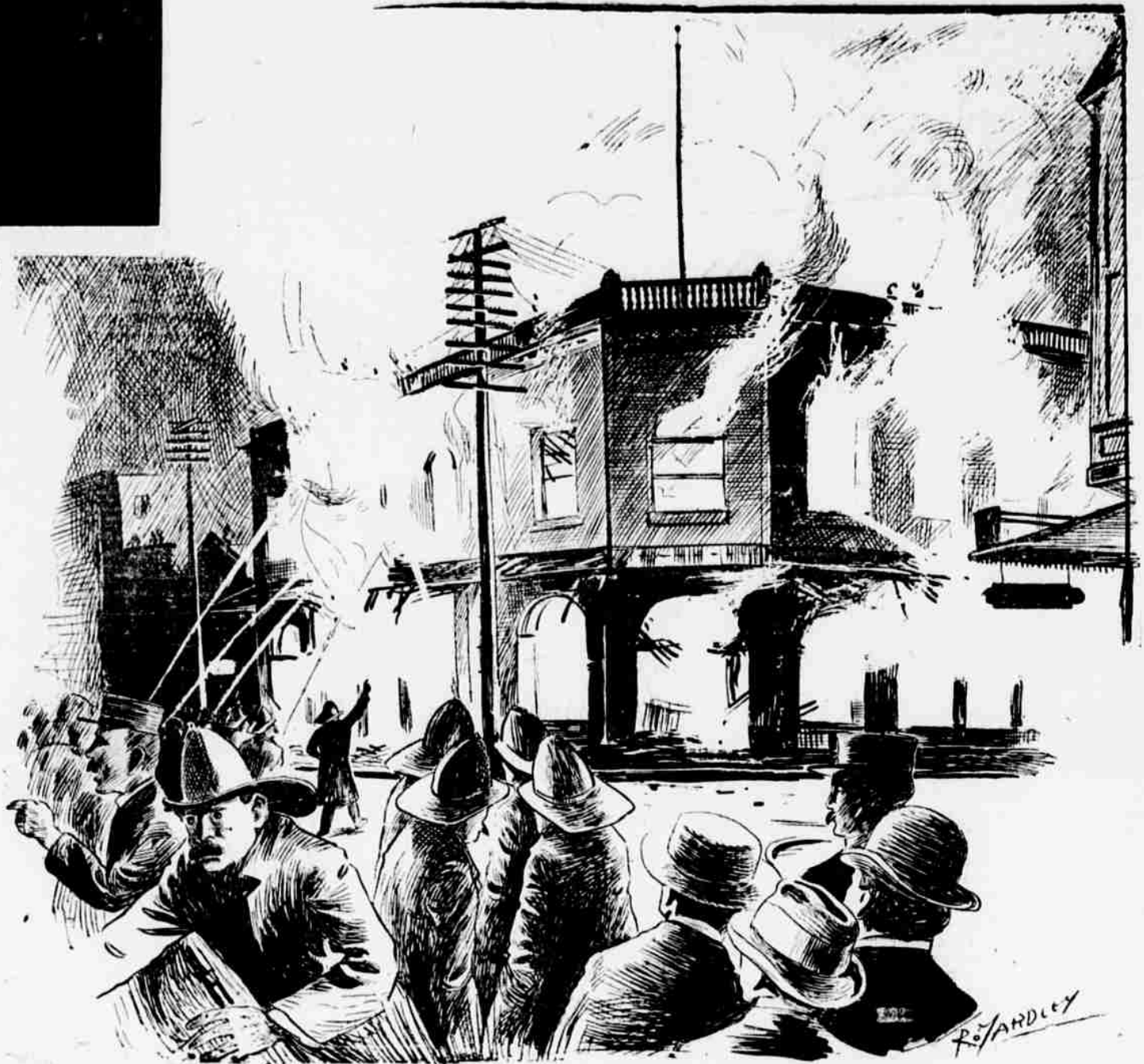
"We carried no more explosives or oil in stock than the law allows. For instance, we had perhaps less than fifty

pounds of powder, not a full box of dynamite and not more than ten cases of kerosene, perhaps not half that amount. We had a large stock of cartridges and these made the noise of the explosions which were heard."

"As to the loss, we had the store fitted up in the finest style, the best store in the city, I think, at a cost of about \$62,000. As to our stock, we had some where in the neighborhood of \$75,000 worth in the building. We had of bicycle goods alone \$10,000, and there was a large stock of new things just opened, which would add to the value of the shelf goods. We have insurance of \$91,000 on stock and store building, \$30,000 on the latter. We will go on with our wholesale business. Since I came down town today I have had the most gratifying assurances of sympathy and aid, from people who mean what they say, too. Every one has told me that they join in the regret that the loss of our building causes, that it was an ornate

electric light wires made a merry scare for a time. It was with a flash and burning that the wires came in contact, but strangely, where there were so many people on the streets, there was not one hurt by these falling wires. The police asked that the lighting company take off its current for a time, but this was not done, so that the trouble was kept up until the end of the fire-fighting. It was claimed yesterday that there was only a light current on the wires, but there was sufficient to furnish many pretty illuminations as the copper burned from the high current."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Chief Thurston had a merry time from the announcement of the fire until late yesterday afternoon. Speaking of the fire last evening he said: "As soon as we arrived I found that the chemical engine was of no use and stationed the large engines where they



Fighting the Fire Soon After it Broke Out.

would do the most good. We began to throw water where we might save surrounding property, for from the first there seemed no chance to do anything for the Hall building, as it had its doom sealed. I never saw a fire which made such progress. It simply walked through the building. When we saw it first it seemed to be confined to the Waikiki end of the ground floor, but it took only a few minutes to have it all over the building and to make it impossible to save anything. So we began to throw streams on the other buildings. We had some hard times of it for the fire was fierce in every way. It was so hot that the horses would not draw the engines near it and we had to station them off a block.

"One thing which was shown to be necessary was that we have the use of ladders at once. The Legislature put into the appropriation bill an item for a hook and ladder outfit but there was no provision for the salaries of the men to handle it. We shall try and make some arrangement for it. The need was shown when we had to send men to the roof of the Lewers & Cooke building and then drop light ropes to send up the lines of hose. The men made a brave fight to save the surrounding property, and that we were so successful must be laid in part to the fact that there was little wind blowing. Had there been a high wind there would have been difficulty in keeping the fire within bounds. I have not completed my investigation of the cause but there may be something in the theory that the blaze started from combustion in some old oil-soaked rags."

"We were in very good shape, for while we had all the active engines at work, with the exception of the chemical, we had two here in shape for work but which were not called out. The only thing which we would need to make them of use would be crews to work them, and this we would have to furnish from volunteers. Altogether we did well with the material at hand and had great fortune in saving all the surrounding property."

INSURANCE ADJUSTMENT.
The adjustment of the insurance upon the fire-swept places will be made immediately upon the return from Maui of Secretary Guery of the Board of Underwriters. Mr. Guery was telegraphed for yesterday at Kahului by Acting Secretary John S. Walker. A message was sent also to the steamer Helene to call at Maalaea Bay, which can be

ment to the city. With these expressions of good-will we feel that we can hope for good trade in the future.

"We will not try to open somewhere else with a retail store, but will simply wait for the reopening of our new building. We will begin building as soon as the debris is cleared away. We will not make such an expenditure upon the structure as before, but will put up a good building. We are known at the stand there and shall not think of going any place else. Meantime we shall keep up our general business, filling all orders given us, and keeping down our expenses by retaining only those who are absolutely needed, principally the heads of departments."

LEWERS & COOKE'S LOSSES.
Second in the point of loss is the firm of Lewers & Cooke. The burning of the roof and the drenching of the stock will cause an amount of damage which will reach nearly the full sum of the insurance. The estimate of the amount of stock made by Mr. F. W. Lowrey is \$20,000 and upon this there is \$17,500 of insurance. All damage to the building is fully covered. The loss on the stock will be absolute in so far as the wall paper is concerned. There will be some salvage on the stock of paints and oils, and also on some of the hardware and the nails. It is thought this will bring the total loss well inside the amount of insurance. There will be little delay to business on the part of this firm as well. Before the Hall ruins had stopped smoking, the firm had taken the room in the Ewa end of the Stangenwald block and had removed there the books of the firm and had a force of clerks at work getting out orders. There is in the warehouse of the corporation a full supply of all the goods that it handles, there being no difficulty in filling any order, except perhaps some for high-class wall paper, but new stocks are being ordered at once, so that there will be practically no stoppage of business.

There was some small losses in the Pacific Hardware Company from water in the cellar. There were some small losses in the telephone and electric light wires began to go down. The light company lost only two wires, those which cross the lumber yards of Lewers & Cooke. Their lines were strung on the mauka side of King street and so escaped the general destruction. The telephone company, on the other hand, had some 270 wires cut by the fire and the central cable burned out for a distance of 200 feet. These wires falling across the

would do the most good. We began to throw water where we might save surrounding property, for from the first there seemed no chance to do anything for the Hall building, as it had its doom sealed. I never saw a fire which made such progress. It simply walked through the building. When we saw it first it seemed to be confined to the Waikiki end of the ground floor, but it took only a few minutes to have it all over the building and to make it impossible to save anything. So we began to throw streams on the other buildings. We had some hard times of it for the fire was fierce in every way. It was so hot that the horses would not draw the engines near it and we had to station them off a block.

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TEST OF THE INCOME TAX

Supreme Court Will Consider Case.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Supreme Court will hold a special session for the consideration of the income tax law and the habeas corpus cases, beginning next Monday morning. A test of the income tax has been agreed upon and will probably be filed tomorrow.

The grand jury which was called particularly to hear the cases of the prisoners released by habeas corpus was instructed to that effect yesterday morning, but when Judge Gear was notified by Attorney General Dole that the Supreme Court would consider his appeal the jury was recalled and told that they could do as they pleased about the criminal cases.

THE INCOME TAX.

The test case for the purpose of obtaining a decision on the income tax law was agreed upon yesterday morning. Attorneys Smith, Lewis and Hartwell will bring the proceeding by stipulation as to the facts and agreement with Robinson & Wilder, attorneys for the Tax Office. The particular case upon which the test is to be made has not been decided as yet, though it will be shortly. Attorney Lewis in speaking of the proposed test yesterday said: "We have not agreed as yet to the parties in whose name the suit will be brought, but it will be by stipulation, and upon agreed facts. The test case will be taken directly to the Supreme Court on the grounds which have already been stated in the public press. We will decide upon the parties to the test case within a few days, and the stipulation will be filed with the Supreme Court. The case is to be heard either Monday or Tuesday."

Chief Justice Frear stated that the Supreme Court would begin its session Monday and continue for several days. Though it was called for the consideration of the income tax law and the habeas corpus cases, he stated that such other business as might come up would be taken up. The order made by the Supreme Court for a special session is as follows:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

ORDER FOR A SPECIAL TERM.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii deeming it necessary for the dispatch of business, it is hereby ordered that a special term of said court be held in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, in the court room of the said court, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 12th day of August, 1901.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

GRAND JURY CHARGED.

Judge Gear made his charge to the grand jury yesterday morning and in the afternoon practically withdrew his instructions, upon hearing that the Supreme Court would consider the habeas corpus cases on appeal, in spite of the fact that he had refused to allow the Attorney General that privilege.

The following men were on the jury as finally picked: John Adams Baker, Charles Notley, George Parmelee Castle, William Montrose Graham, John H. Wise, James Erskin Fullerton, John Harry Soper, Frank Pratt McIntyre, Robert C. A. Peterson, Frank H. Armstrong, Frederick Joseph Church, John Crowder, Frederick John Cross, Albert Andrews Wilson, James A. Low, Frederick Martin Lewis, Charles Thomas Wilder, Lemuel Clark Ables, Horace Joseph Craft.

L. C. Ables was made foreman of the jury and Emil Ney placed in charge as bailiff. William S. Wood was not present in court, and Judge Gear issued a bench warrant for him, but recalled it upon learning that the man's occupation was that of train dispatcher.

After referring to the fact that he had not intended to call a jury at this time, but for the habeas corpus cases, the court said: "There are a number of men in the penitentiary under commitment from the courts during what is commonly known as the transition period. Some of them asked this court for writs of habeas corpus and writs were issued. The Newlands resolution passed by Congress provided that all laws of the Hawaiian Islands not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States should remain in force. There have been contrary decisions as to the meaning of this provision, but the last is the decision of this court, holding that the language meant what it said, and that all laws in conflict with the Constitution were by the express terms of the resolution abrogated and annulled."

"There is no question that this resolution was in effect after August 12, 1898, and perhaps it went into effect before that. These men were convicted between August 12, 1898, and June 14, 1900, when the Organic Act went into effect. Many of them asked at their trials that the court instruct the jurors that unanimous verdicts were necessary that being the law of the United States."

"Subsequently the Supreme Court of the United States decided that there were no transition periods, that territory either remained foreign or became domestic at once. That made it necessary for this court to decide that Hawaii became domestic territory of the United States at once on annexation, and, therefore, all laws contrary to those of the United States were immediately annulled."

"Those men convicted by verdicts of nine out of twelve jurors after August 1898, were, therefore, illegally convicted. It was their constitutional right to be discharged when they applied to this court, and this court, having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, could not but discharge them. A number were discharged and subsequently rearrested."

"There seems to be no reason why they should not be re-arrested and tried in a legal way."

"In the opinion of the court all those who are confined under illegal convictions should have been discharged."

though they made no application to the court. This is a matter which you, gentlemen, can investigate. If it appears to you that there are prisoners illegally held in jail you can recommend such steps as you may deem proper, under the advice of the Attorney General.

"It has become necessary that these men who have been released shall be given trials. Acting upon evidence which is believed to be sufficient to convict, the Attorney General has had them re-arrested. They are entitled now, as they were before, to indictment by a Grand Jury before they are placed on trial, according to the express provision of the Constitution of the United States."

"That is the reason you are called at this time. The court has many civil cases on its calendar, which it is trying to dispose of as fast as it can, and if it had not been for these habeas corpus matters there would have been no Grand Jury this term."

The jury held sessions in the court reporter's room. In the afternoon they were called into court by Judge Gear, who placed before them a brief notification from Attorney General Dole of the fact that the Supreme Court would hold a special session Monday for the consideration of the appeal in the habeas corpus cases. He told them they were now at liberty to do as they pleased about the habeas corpus cases, and could have been brought before them if they chose. He said the attitude of the Attorney General was inconsistent, in that he had appealed the one case and then had the men arrested for the same crime. He handed the communication to the foreman of the jury, with the statement that they should act as they saw fit in the matter. The jury continued in session all afternoon, and evidently intend to take up the habeas corpus cases, in spite of the evident reluctance of Judge Gear to have them do so.

FEDERAL COURT.

The Bryant libel case was before Judge Esteé all day yesterday on argument. The oral arguments were completed by evening and the attorneys were given five days to file briefs.

Attorney Peters was appointed to defend Mrs. J. M. Douglas, who is charged with assault upon the high seas. He will plead this morning. Two transportation cases were also set for today.

An answer has been filed by the Oahu Railway Company in the Peary Harbor condemnation suit. A claim of \$5,000 for damages is made and the petition follows out closely those already published.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Brazil is facing a financial panic. Tolstol is hovering between life and death.

The Oklahoma home-seekers number 167,000.

Women are now barred from Denver saloons.

Bears from the West are invading Wall street.

The tea growers of Japan may limit the supply.

On July 26, Nevada was shaken by a heavy earthquake.

Russia withdraws her proposal to increase Chinese duties.

A heavy rain in the Middle West has broken the long drought.

A Boston company has devised a system of submarine signals.

At Tucson, Ariz., a horse thief was hanged by local cow punchers.

Rear Admiral Sampson will retire from the service next February.

Efforts to settle the labor trouble in San Francisco are so far futile.

The new battleship Maine has been successfully launched and christened.

Congressman Marion de Vries, of California, is in a critical condition.

The hotel and many cottages at Byron Hot Springs were destroyed by fire.

A thunder storm caused a flood in London, and stopped the underground cars.

Kitchener confirms the story that Boers shot British wounded at Vlakfontein.

Many insurgents have yielded in Samar, P. I., and the island will soon be pacified.

The center of the city of Batoum, Russia, has been wrecked by a boiler explosion.

A dinner given by Jacob Greenwald of Philadelphia had \$20 gold pieces as souvenirs.

Dave Crockett's big adobe gambling house at Naco, Ariz., was held up and robbed of \$1,000.

The Danish Liberal Cabinet favors the sale of the West Indian islands to the United States.

Russia is building gunboats to patrol Manchurian rivers, and is also fortifying central ports.

The Democratic State Committee of South Carolina has read Senator McLaurin out of the party.

The new White Star liner Celtic, the largest vessel ever built, left Liverpool July 26 on her maiden trip.

Aguiñaldo has written to the mother of a captured American soldier and will try and find him for her.

E. Marion Crawford felt over a cliff in the sea while visiting the island of Jersey, and nearly lost his life.

Two members of an English party were dashed to death on the Matterhorn, and two others severely hurt.

The Manchurian revolt is serious. Villages and hamlets have been destroyed, and hundreds of people killed.

Thirty-two returned soldiers from South Africa refused to be decorated on the ground that they needed their arrears pay more.

The Chinese reform board has been ordered by the court to copy from western nations and make China a rich and powerful state.

A beautiful American girl in Paris has asked to be taken into an asylum, saying that she has an uncontrollable desire to kill babies.

It is thought that Andre's balloon, owing to humidity in the atmosphere when it left Spitzbergen, got a coating of ice and fell into the sea.

Vincent Blasoli, a San Francisco stone carver, set fire to his flat to secure the \$200 insurance money, with which he planned to get married.

Floods in San Pedro Valley, Arizona, washed away ten miles of railroad track, and many ranch houses, and threaten the town of Fairbanks.

While Miss Anna Hashtund was trying to save a companion from drowning in the Tuolumne river at Modesto, Cal., she was carried away and drowned.

The Bishop of Durham is dead. More disorders are reported in Spain.

Signor Crispi was growing worse on July 28.

Wide open gambling is now going on in Dawson.

General Wood says that Cuba has a great future.

Forest fires have been raging in the Grass Valley, Cal., forests.

The Mad Mullah of Somaliland was routed by the British on July 28.

A New Jersey anarchist has been arrested for threatening to kill the Czar.

The British battleship Glory is reported to be aground near Shanghai.

M. Paul Lassar, the new Russian minister, is now at the Chinese capital.

Revolutions are threatening in South America. Hostilities have already begun.

Indians have made claims for the right to file in the public lands of Oklahoma.

An American woman has won a suit against a Paris restaurant for an extortionate bill.

The Kaiser is taking advantage of his yachting trip to make a study of naval maneuvers.

Embassador Choate has left London for Holland, and it is reported that he goes to meet Kruger.

Turkey is not worried by the threats of the powers. She makes promises and proceeds to violate them.

The White Pass line in the Yukon district, is to be extended 200 miles to avoid the Five Finger Rapids.

The London War Office is suppressing cable news on account of accusations made by the London Mail.

Welcome rains fell in Kansas and neighboring States, July 28. The rain means the salvation of the crops.

The son of Admiral Schley says his father is holding back some trump cards, and will surprise his accusers.

The first anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy was observed by hundreds of thousands of people who made a pilgrimage to the tomb at the Pantheon.

Jew Do Hong, a Chinese boy, fifteen years old, was shot and killed at San Francisco by Jew Lin Ong. A feud between their fathers in China is the cause assigned for the killing.

A Boer minister declared in Chicago that the rate at which women and children were dying in the Dutch concentration camps meant the extermination of the race in nine years.

Indications are that Korea is the Oriental storm center, as Russia using France to secure the privileges, wants to build a railroad to Masampo, the fine port of the south, from which a descent on Japan would be easy.

W. J. Bryan, in an interview at Chillicothe, Ill., still expresses his adherence to the silver doctrine, and is not unwilling to be considered a presidential candidate at the proper time.

Con and Florence Sullivan, of Butte, Mont., and P. J. Rooney, of Seattle, were killed by Indians on Unalak Island, Alaska. D. Jackson, who escaped, says the Indians first stole the guns of the prospectors, then slew them from ambush.

A motion to compel the publisher of the London Daily Mail to appear before the House of Commons was defeated.

Secretary Broderick had charged the Mail with brooding secrets of the war department, and the editor replied by saying the charges were baseless and mean.

In a fight between the Boers and British near Uquntia, July 28th, the English troops narrowly escaped the loss of a gun. The British lost five killed. General Kitchener reports the capture of a pompong, twenty-two wagons and twenty-three prisoners, at the same battle.

TURF NOTES.

Prince of Melbourne won the \$5,750 Brighton cup easily.

Jockey Wilkinson was seriously hurt in a race at Brighton Beach.

W. K. Vanderbilt has shipped Halma, his \$30,000 stallion, to France.

Robert Waddell, the American Derby winner, won the Free handicap at Chicago.

The California Jockey Club announces 25 stakes aggregating \$56,000 in value.

George Ketchum will winter Crescens, the world's champion trotter, at the Coast.

Cambrian defeated Advance Guard in the \$5,000 Monardnock handicap stakes at Chicago.

Prince of Melbourne was sold recently to New York for \$20,500. Charracrae fetched \$5,500.

The well-known pacer, Coney, 2:02, has been sold to W. B. Dykeman of White Plains, N. Y.

Jockey S. Johnson broke his collarbone and was badly injured internally in a race at St. Louis.

Mount Prospect (Maher) won the Liverpool cup. E. Corrikan's Semper Vigilans (Thorpe) was second.

Martha Marshall won the 2:14 class pace at Columbus. Best time 2:07 3/4, reducing her record a full second.

The Stewards' cup, run at Goodwood, England, was won by O'Donovan Rossa at odds of 5 to 1. Twenty-eight ran.

The jumper, Gold Dust, was killed in a hurdle race at Butte, Montana. Jockies Morrison and McCarthy were injured.

Adrian Wilkes, the famous stallion, is dead. He was 24 years old. He sired 54 trotters and pacers with records of 2:30 and better.

At Columbus, Audubon Boy outfooted his field in the 2:20 class pace, value \$5,000. Best time 2:07 1/4. The winner reduced his record from 2:09 3/4 to 2:08 1/4.

In the 2:09 class pace at Columbus the heat winners, George 2:06 1/4, Carmine 2:07 1/4, and Stacker Taylor 2:08 1/4, all broke their records. Onward Silver, who won the 2:12 trot, went a heat in 2:10 1/4, reducing his mark.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Crescens, the world's champion trotting stallion, traveled a mile over the Glenview track in 2:02 3/4. This establishes a new world's trotting record for both sexes, eclipsing the former record of 2:03 1/4, held by The Abbott.

GOOD MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Denning, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

THE BIG HALL FIRE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

reached by Mr. Guery. It is thought that he will catch the steamer this morning and will be here tomorrow if not tonight. As a result of the necessity of the adjuster having to see the goods which were destroyed or damaged, there will be nothing done in the way of salvage until Mr. Guery has given permission. This may affect the stock in Lovers & Cooke's store.

The following list of the insurance risks upon the store and stock of Hall & Son is furnished by Acting Secretary Walker:

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	\$ 5,000
Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co.	5,000
Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Co.	20,000
Magdeburg Insurance Co.	5,000
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	9,000
Liverpool, London & Globe	10,000
Sun Ins. Office	5,000
Home Fire Ins. Co.	5,000
Caledonian Ins. Co.	10,000
Alliance Assurance Co.	2,000
Prussian National Ins. Co.	5,000
North America Ins. Co.	5,000
Philadelphia Underwriters	5,000

\$30,000 building.
\$51,000 stock.
\$81,000

While the companies in which the insurance upon the Lovers & Cooke store and stock is placed are not known, Mr. J. A. Gilman says the risks on the stock are divided between seven companies, \$2,500 each. On the store building there is \$8,500 insurance and on the goods in the basement of Trust & Investment building there is \$1,500.

After pouring of water into the Hall wreck all day, from one engine, the smouldering flames broke out in small fires after 6 o'clock and burned darkly all evening. The streams of water were directed as much as anything else to cooling the vault, in which are all the valuable papers. It is the intention to allow this to cool perfectly before trying to open it, so that there may be no such attempt until tomorrow.

After the fall of the King street walls the front on Port street was so weakened that it was decided that it should come down. Accordingly John Ouderkirck set to work, and during the afternoon pushed over all but the makt end of the wall. This was done so that there would be no danger for any one in the event of a high wind springing up and blowing the wall over. All through the day there was a large crowd which gathered to watch the fire and the exertions of the men engaged in the destruction of the walls, which was accomplished finally about 5 o'clock.

All day yesterday a stream of water was played into the ruins of the Hall & Sons building, with the result that last evening the wreckage was so cold that the opening of the vault was undertaken. The combination worked like a charm but one of the bolts would not work, so that it was necessary to open the door with a crowbar.

Inside the vault it was found that there was some water which had entered under the door, but this had not risen sufficiently to damage anything in the vault. The books and papers were not harmed to even the slightest extent, and when all had been taken to the new offices there was no blemish found.

The clearing away of the wreckage will begin this morning. The mass of debris will be taken from the street and the task of working out the cellar which fills the excavation for the cellar will be next undertaken. It is expected that the ruins will be cleared away within ten days and that the work of preparation for the new structure will then be taken up. The firm yesterday gave the commission for the plans and specifications of their new building to O. G. Trapfagen, and it is understood that there will be no delay in the work of getting ready. It has been decided that the building will be on general lines the same as the old one, without the amount of ornamentation which was there given to the cornices and doorways.

During a stormy scene in the House of Commons, on the debate on taxation of agricultural property, William Redmond and Patrick O'Brien were "named" and suspended.

All Run Down

No Appetite. Weak. Discouraged.

Warm climates always debilitate the nervous system. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate, and you go about downhearted and depressed. All this may be quickly changed with proper treatment.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, of 26 Erskine St., North Melbourne, Victoria, sends us her photograph and this letter:



"I had lost my appetite, was very weak, and all run down. Nothing did me good, and I was discouraged. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and it brought me right up to my usual health and strength. And I want to add a word here about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has cured me of such hard coughs and colds that I feel I could not do without it. For family remedies I rely on that word, 'Ayer's'."

Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. Take just enough to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Cures Coughs.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, Foreign \$.75
Per Month, Domestic \$.50
Per Year, Foreign \$ 9.00
Per Year, Domestic \$ 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY AUGUST 9

The fact that the Department of the Interior upholds Attorney General Dole in the opinion that the Territory may lease to corporations Government lands in excess of 1,000 acres adds a few more local kickers to the Department of the Interior.

Japanese laborers are said to be leaving town to get back their old jobs on the plantations before other Japs come to get them. Pitting Jap against Jap seems to be a fair way of ending the labor troubles. There is nothing like overstocking the labor market to make the Oriental field-hands hustle.

Eastern representatives of the wire trust are at Monterey, Cal., looking into the question of putting a cable station there. This is one of the assurances that a cable to Hawaii, if not further, is on the program for the next Congress. The naval and military pressure for the cable is great and there are few if any active opponents.

When John Adams was Minister to England he complained in a letter to President Washington that the British Government was so contemptuous about American trade that it did not care to take the trouble to sign a commercial treaty. That was less than four generations ago. Now the London press is full of anxious talk about the American trade invasion and is wondering whether, if the Americans keep their present forward pace, there will be any foreign trade left for other powers.

The British Government is in earnest about a Pacific cable and the United States Government will be when Congress meets. It is a pity that the two projected lines will not come together at these cross-roads of the ocean, but in time there may be found a way to overcome the desire of the British to subordinate the commercial to the military interest in cable-laying. One or two bad breaks in the long line from New Zealand to Vancouver may teach our British cousins the value, in a cable-making sea, of frequent way stations.

England will pay Lord Roberts £100,000 for his services in South Africa. They do these things better abroad. So far, the special pecuniary rewards of Dwyer, Sampson, Schley and Shafter would hardly pay the household of the four, and they have been obliged to go to the Court of Claims for those. In fact, Schley and Shafter have got nothing. The latter's bill for \$1,200 used in entertaining the foreign military attaches having been disallowed and the former's moral claim for special recognition on account of the battle of Santiago having been hooted down.

Says the Buffalo Express: "A unique feature of Honolulu dwellings is the provision made for lighting the exterior as well as the interior. Electric lamps are set in the masonry of the walls, thereby throwing a reflection both inside and on the lawns, where the residents spend most of their nights."

The lighting method described is not known to us but is quite practicable there as it is a few of Honolulu's splendid homes that use it. But as to the pleasant fiction that our people spend most of their nights on the lawns, the Express has probably fallen into the innocent approach of King Tobin. Before we were caught we lived in trees, so much must be confessed; but at present Honolulu goes to bed at night in civilized fashion and show a distinct preference for the curled-hair mattress and the pillow stuffed with the small white feathers of the elder duck. Well it would be for the Indians, whom we understand roam about the frontier post of Buffalo, if they were as pleasantly bedded down.

LOSING AND GAINING.

How many tons of Oahu real estate are lost at sea on every windy day? Yesterday clouds of dust blew off the land to mingle with the ocean; in rainy weather the streams carry a great burden of mud to the same destination. For centuries this sort of thing has been going on with results which must have made Oahu a very different place from what it was when, about the year 800, the Polynesians came here. Mountains and lowlands alike must have been vastly higher than they are now; and they are higher now than they probably will be eleven hundred years hence.

Nihoa is an island which shows to the casual eye how this group is being affected by the trade-winds. A gentle breeze sends clouds of dust to sea and centuries of buffeting have rounded the surface and trimmed off the edges, and in time Nihoa may get down to tidal level. Between erosion and storms it takes a pretty stout island to hold its own against the elements. Few of them succeed.

It is not all loss with the Hawaiian group, however. Over on Hawaii the volcano once in a while sees that a few thousand tons of lava are put where they will stay. And off the shores of each island the coral insect keeps as busy as a bee, building on additions to the coast which, in time, will rise above the water, catch some of the flying dust and acquire soil and trees. Nevertheless the soil we lose is bound to be badly needed some day, and what will replace it? There is no occasion to worry now, but posterity may want to import dirt.

VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA

The Former Wants to Recognize the Enemies of the Latter.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, August 1.—The Venezuelan Minister of War, Señor Pulido, who is the leader of an important political party, has resigned, after a violent scene in the Cabinet, during which the Minister refused to accept the orders of President Castro to recognize the revolutionists in Colombia as belligerents and to deliver a passport to Señor Rico, the Colombian Minister. Pulido denies that the invaders of Venezuelan territory are Colombians, as President Castro claims, but insists that they are revolutionists. The resignation of the War Minister has caused a profound impression. The situation is critical. The Government troops have been defeated in their first encounter with the rebels near San Cristobal. Other uprisings are taking place in the interior of the country. Señor Guerra succeeds Pulido as Minister of War.

CHICAGO, August 2.—The men who are trying to overthrow the Venezuelan Government by inciting a revolt in the western mountains and by trying to draw Colombia into the trouble are friends of former President Andrade, says Pedro Alvarez, Venezuelan Consul in Chicago.

"When the ex-President was expelled some of the mountain people were still in sympathy with him but they are few in number and can accomplish little. They are trying to induce Colombia to take their side against President Castro, and the Government now in control in Venezuela. I do not think they can succeed in that. The heads of the two Governments are on the best of terms, and there is not the slightest enmity between the people. Dr. Carver, the leader of the revolution, may possibly be able to find a few recruits among the Colombians, but they will be so very few that they will not add materially to his force."

"There is another reason why Colombia will not interfere with affairs in Venezuela. Colombia is herself engaged in a revolution, at the present moment."

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, August 2.—In consequence of the resignation of Señor Pulido, Minister of War, it is feared that President Castro of Venezuela, as proposed to the Cabinet, will declare war against Colombia, notwithstanding public opinion against such a move.

The President, it is understood, suggested that passports be handed to the Minister from Colombia.

It is feared that the most serious complications will follow the present situation. NEW YORK, August 2.—Venezuela is again on the eve of a revolution and not only is that unfortunate republic approaching a state of civil war but serious complications will, in all probability, arise between the Governments of Venezuela and Colombia, says the Port of Spain (Trinidad) correspondent of the Herald. President Castro, while facing the uprising against his own authority, is also accused of furthering directly the revolution against the Colombian Government.

Arms, ammunition and the other accessories of war have been quietly smuggled into Venezuela through the waterways of the republic, and the first engagement is expected to be the signal for uprisings in several widely separated districts.

General Castro is expected to again assert his power by placing a strict censorship on all telegraph dispatches from that country as well as ordering a close scrutiny of all mail matter passing through the general postoffice in Caracas.

To add to the seriousness of the situation in Venezuela itself, it is well known that in the adjoining Republic of Colombia a very strong feeling of resentment against the Castro government exists on account of what is considered a serious breach of international law on the part of Venezuela for its alleged recognition of, if not actual assistance, to the leaders of the revolutionary party of Colombia.

It is even said that not only has the Venezuelan government permitted its ports to be used by the Colombian revolutionists as a base for the collection of supplies, but it has winked at, if not actually assisted, the Colombian revolutionists with certain articles of war.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says:

A report has been current that General Rafael Uribe Uribe, from Antiquia, Republic of Colombia, arrived in Caracas several days ago under the name of "Señor Victor Torro," and had an interview of about three hours with General Castro. He went to La Guayana soon afterward and proceeded on board the Venezuelan sunboat Augusto, the name of which had been changed to Zumbador. He found it well supplied with munitions of war and started immediately for Maracaibo, where he met about 2,000 troops on the frontier between Venezuela and Colombia, ready to act at once in the invasion of Colombian territory.

Within twenty-four hours another dispatch was received here that the Colombian Government had discovered the plan laid down by General Uribe Uribe after his consultation with General Castro and that 6,000 Colombian soldiers had been sent out to meet the invaders.

REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED.

CARACAS, Venezuela, August 2.—The Venezuelan Government reports that the revolutionists have been defeated near San Cristobal.

THE LATEST PHASES OF GIGANTIC STEEL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Carnegie Steel Company that President Schwab was not in this city.

The conference adjourned at noon and issued the following:

"There is nothing to give out. We will reopen at 2 o'clock."

It is absolutely impossible to get any of the conferees to give an expression of what has or will be done.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—The big steel combine is utilizing negro labor to supplant its white workers in the Newburg mills here. Already a couple of hundred of colored men have come to the city from Pittsburgh, Homestead and adjacent iron centers in Pennsylvania. They are domiciled in a large dwelling house at the mill.

The negroes from Alabama and Tennessee, according to the colored agent of the steel corporation, see in this strike a glorious opportunity to improve their condition, and are flocking north in large numbers.

It is also asserted that the steel corporation has given authority to its agents to gather all the colored iron workers possible, and to center them at the various points of the strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Reports that the negotiations for the strike settlement were abandoned brought heavy offering of steel stock on the market, but the sale of 18,000 shares caused a fall of only 3-4 in price. The preferred stock opened up an eighth, then yielded. Changes in the general market were narrow and mixed. Stock island was off two points, and rubber preferred up nearly three points. Dealings were on a very small scale.

The stagnation of the market invited attacks by bears, which they centered upon sugar, driving that stock down 2 1/2. Declines of 1 to 1 1/2 were reflected in the principal grangers, Pacific and Southern lines, such as Norfolk & Western, Pennsylvania and People's gas. Very light selling sufficed to cause the fall. Consolidated gas rose 2 1/2, and Long Island 4 1/2. Railroad bonds were dull, but irregular.

The strikers at Clark's mills in this city are very much discouraged at the turn affairs have taken with regard to the settlement of the trouble, and several of the most enthusiastic strikers have intimated their intention of returning to the plant at the earliest moment on the most favorable terms possible.

The strikers at Painter's mill and the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant are still enthusiastic, and say they will stay out until the leaders notify them to return to work.

At Wellsville, Ohio, the feeling is growing that there will not be an early settlement.

The strikers are not relaxing one iota of their vigilance. Every avenue of entrance to the town is being closely guarded. A McKeesport dispatch says:

"The presence of three supposed strike breakers was the cause of considerable excitement here last evening. The first of the supposed strike breakers was discovered about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and gave his name as Edward Meyers. He frankly announced his intention of going to work in the Dewees Wood mill, and was told just as frankly by the patrol which was stopping him that such a move would result in some accident occurring to him. He was put on a street car and taken to Pittsburgh by several strikers. Two more men were found in the evening, and after considerable questioning were requested to leave town. They promised to leave, and then gave their guards the slip. Patrols made a search for them during the night, but could not locate them. The strikers threaten to handle them without gloves when they are found."

Fifteen striking structural iron workers attacked a number of non-union men, including iron mill workers, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., this morning, and Charles Forre, one of the workmen, was seriously injured. The workmen, reinforced by a number of policemen and about one hundred citizens, attacked the strikers, who retreated and disappeared in Fern Hill. Search is still being made for the men and should they be caught there will be trouble.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Frank F. Fernandes has been made a notary public.

W. H. Smith has retired from the editorship of the Hilo Tribune.

The Murphy League has received a \$500 check from G. N. Wilcox, of Lihue, Kauai.

Representatives Makekau and Kekaula returned to their respective homes on yesterday's steamer.

Frank E. Emory, of the department of agriculture, was a passenger on the Peking for Washington yesterday.

Among the candidates for West Point who successfully passed their examinations, is Rufus Lyman of Hilo.

Lewis Gear, formerly business manager of the Bulletin, left by the Peking to take a college course at Berkeley.

A large quantity of algaroba seeds were sent to the Australian colonies by the commissioner of agriculture on the steamer Aorangi.

James Renton yesterday received his commission as postmaster on Ewa plantation, and on its presentation to the court, was excused from jury service.

The Japanese are leaving the city for the plantations, and it is said because they fear all the places will be taken by incoming laborers. Men and women are going.

Judge Estee heard the concluding arguments yesterday in the C. D. Bryant libel suit. The attorneys were given ten days additional to file written briefs.

Owing to the recent drought, the pumping stations are being run night and day, and the water is getting lower. The Hall & Co. fire used an immense quantity of water.

Recent army orders from Washington tell of the transfer of Chaplain Walter Marvin from the Ninth Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with instructions to proceed to Honolulu.

The Paradise of the Pacific improves with every number. The magazine for August is beautifully illustrated, and well written—just the thing to send to friends abroad, or inquirers about Hawaii.

The petition of the Young Women's Christian Association for the Saturday afternoon closing of the stores is now said to have a large enough number of signers to soon put the proposed order into effect.

The executive council at a meeting yesterday decided to order no public improvements after the return of Superintendent Boyd from a tour of inspection he is to make of the Islands. He will start on his tour some time next month.

The Army and Navy Journal states that Paymaster Clerk J. J. Doyle, who was with the cruiser Philadelphia, has been detached, and his appointment revoked. Paymaster's Clerk O. G. Haskett, of the same vessel, has also had his appointment revoked.

H. M. Whitney, founder of the Advertiser, returned yesterday from a trip of thirty-five days to the mainland, in which he traveled over 10,000 miles, and visited the Buffalo Exposition, Boston, New York and other Eastern cities. He was well pleased with the exposition, particularly with the government display, and the exhibit of fruits from Oregon and California.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ark., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling which is so hard to work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

UNCLE SAMUEL AND THE CUBANS

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—I. V. de Abad, commissioner for the Economic Associations of Cuba, who is now in this city, in an interview said: "I believe that it is necessary to modify in a more liberal way the customs relations between the United States and Cuba, for political as well as economic reasons. Cuba has always been under the influence of this country, and now, as a consequence of the war with Spain, she is so by right. Today she is, in reality, a country under the American protectorate, tomorrow she may be a part of the Union. The American people, by helping the Cuban revolution, have bound themselves to keep order in the island. The welfare of the country must be fostered. It will be a better policy and a cheaper one, to give Cuba the means of saving its sugar than to send there men of war and soldiers to put down anarchy."

Here the people continue to treat Cuba as though she were not a country protected by this republic. Americans undertake business in Cuba with the same feeling as though they were doing it in a foreign country, and this is because the products of the island do not receive here any special or permanent advantage. If Cuban sugar were admitted here free of duty, or with a light, almost nominal duty, some Americans would go there and produce sugar, while others would boom the great refining industry already existing there. Then the island would form a part of the economic system of the United States. Once this country had got hold of the Cuban sugar and tobacco, its situation in the world's markets would be much more important than it is today."

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—According to the Havana correspondent of the Herald, members of the Merchants' Union will start an active campaign with the view of convincing the Washington authorities of the industrial needs of Cuba, and that there need be no alarm on the part of American sugar and tobacco growers because of the proposed concessions on the Cuban products.

SIXTY-FIVE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

NEW YORK, August 1.—For the purpose of submitting to Andrew Carnegie a proposed form of agreement for the establishment of sixty-five libraries in Greater New York, for which Mr. Carnegie donated \$5,000,000, Dr. John S. Billings, the librarian of the New York Public Library, has called for Europe on the steamship Teutonic. If the plan meets with the approval of the donor, Dr. Billings will forward immediately the document to the secretary of the Non-Partisan Board, which drafted the agreement, and he in turn will present it to the board of estimates, which undoubtedly will authorize the beginning of the work of establishing the libraries. According to the contract, Brooklyn will not be left in the distribution of the libraries, as Brooklynites first supposed, but is guaranteed at least twenty libraries.

The contract, which is divided into nine paragraphs and three clauses, embodies everything relating to the allotment of the libraries according to the population of the five boroughs. It has been submitted and agreed to by the officials of the City of New York and the board of estimate.

COMMANDANT MERRY HOME AGAIN

Captain J. F. Merry, commandant of the local naval station, returned yesterday from Guam on the Steamer Albatross after an absence of nearly eight months. He left here last November with a surveying party under orders to proceed to the island of Guam and make surveys and estimates for the harbor, a town, barracks, residence for governor and for the military defenses of the island. From the estimates made by Captain Merry the entire work will cost the government about \$2,000,000. The harbor is well protected from every side but the west, and the captain says that the place can be fortified with a very few guns. Captain Merry has been in San Francisco over two months getting his report in shape for presentation to the government. He found the climate of Guam to be very similar to that of Honolulu, and sugar cane and copra the chief products raised by the natives. An entirely new site for the town was selected by Captain Merry. Captain Merry will relieve Captain Pond at the naval station.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share) levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,
Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 7, 1901.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, June 27, 1901.
June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—IN PROBATE.
—AT CHAMBERS.

In the matter of the Estate of Anna Juliette Farley, of Koloa, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of William O. Smith, of Honolulu, Oahu, executor of the will of Anna Juliette Farley, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such executor. It is ordered that Saturday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, this 19th day of July, 1901.
By the Court,
R. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
2309—July 26, Aug. 2, 9.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office.

Honolulu, Oahu, August 1, 1901.
MR. J. BATCHELOR has this day been appointed Inspector of Licenses for the Territory of Hawaii.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer.

5925
MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated March 6, 1891, made by D. M. Hale and Hilo, of Honolulu, Oahu, to F. M. Hatch, of Honolulu, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in Liber 221, pages 486-487, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said F. M. Hatch to Liliuokalani by indenture, dated July 21, 1891, and recorded in said office in Liber 221, pages 486-487, the said Liliuokalani, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan on Queen Street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described: All those premises situate at Kaunaloa, Manoa, Oahu, more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 3485, to Kuamoo, containing 67 acres.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

LILIUOKALANI,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

For further particulars, apply to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for Liliuokalani.

Dated Honolulu, August 8, 1901.
2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30.

KONA SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, Queen Street, Honolulu, on Friday, the 30th day of August, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The object of the meeting is to authorize:

(a) The increase of the capital of the company to \$750,000 by the issue of one thousand five hundred shares of common stock of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each and of one thousand shares of preferred stock of the value of one hundred dollars each, the latter entitling the holder thereof to a dividend of ten per cent out of the annual profits of the company in preference to all other stockholders; and

(b) The issue of new bonds of the company of the amount of \$300,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied (1) in redeeming the present issue of bonds, (2) in the completion of the railway and the system of wire cables at the company's plantation, and (3) for the general purposes of the company.

By order of the president,
F. W. MCCHESNEY,
Treasurer.

5930-31 2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 27.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Allegheny was stopped at Savanilla, Colombia, and Abel Murillo, secretary to the insurgent chief, was taken off and sent to prison. Murillo wrapped himself in the German flag, but the police tore this from him and dragged him away.

William K. Vanderbilt's new auto has a speed of seventy-two miles an hour.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Castle & Cooke.

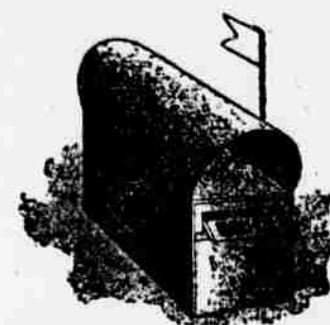
—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.
If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
37 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

**Will Keep
I
S
CLEAN
And
PURE
And in
Good Condition.**

One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best dis-
infecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel con-
tainers.

Hollister Drug Co
Fort Street.

Crockery and Glassware Dept.

this week a display of

POTTERY AND STONWARE

Flower Pots all sizes, from 2
to 12 inches.

Stone Pots with covers 1/2 to
20 gallons

Drinking Fountains for Poultry.

Bean Pots.

Water Filters.

Housefurnishing Goods Dept.

Some special lines of

Tinware.

Brushes.

Wire Goods.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Dealers in

**CROCKERY, GLASS, AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
UTENSILS.**

Sole Agents for the
**CELEBRATED JEWEL
STOVES and
REFRIGERATORS.**
GURNEY

LANDS MAY BE LEASED

**Hitchcock Sustains
the Action of
Cooper.**

ACTING GOVERNOR COOPER yesterday received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, transmitting an opinion from Assistant Attorney General Willis Van Devanter, sustaining the ruling of Attorney General Dole, in which he held that the Territory had the right to lease to corporations Government lands in excess of 1,000 acres, provided that these leases do not exceed five years. This decision is of much importance in that it affects several large leaseholders, who otherwise would have been compelled to turn over to the Territory thousands of acres of sugar lands on which the leases are about to expire.

Acting Governor Cooper held that the thousand acre clause in the Organic Act did not apply to leaseholds of less than five years, and he was supported in this contention by Attorney General Dole.

The thousand acre clause which has been the subject of considerable discussion recently is part of section 55 of the Organic Act and is as follows:

"No corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of 1,000 acres, and all real estate held or acquired by such corporation or association, contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States; but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired."

The opinion of the Attorney General of Hawaii was based upon the theory that the term "real estate" as here used was not intended to include any interest in any lands less than a freehold estate, and that a lease of land for a period of five years is an estate therein less than a freehold; consequently the Territorial Government has lawful authority to lease agricultural lands for terms not exceeding five years, by public auction to the highest bidder, although such bidder may be a corporation owning more than a thousand acres of land.

This written opinion by Attorney General Dole was forwarded by Mr. Cooper to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, and the reply was received from that official yesterday, inclosing a letter from the Assistant United States Attorney General, to whom he had forwarded the communication for an opinion.

The Assistant Attorney General, Willis Van Devanter, replied stating that he had carefully considered the matter and was of the same opinion as Attorney General Dole, and he therefore approved such ruling. His opinion was based upon the joint resolution of the Congress providing a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, and he also cited an opinion by former United States Attorney General Garland, in which the conditions were very similar.

Copies of the letter and opinion were forwarded yesterday by Acting Governor Cooper to Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd for appropriate action. Mr. Boyd stated that he would not be able to advertise for bids on the lands involved before the end of the month.

The lands in question are located in Hamakua, Lanai and Kohala on the Island of Hawaii and range in extent from tracts of 250 to 14,000 acres each. The land is now planted in sugar cane and the lessors have been anxiously awaiting the decision before planning to plant another crop after the present one.

The corporations holding the lands, whose leases are about to expire, and who have made application for a new lease, are the Waianae Co., Hamakua Mill Company and the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company. Other leases are also about to expire, and the greater number of these are held by corporations having over a thousand acres each in cultivation and to them the confirmation of Attorney General Dole's opinion means thousands of dollars.

The fact that the lands are now held by corporations will make no difference in the making of new leases, as the Government will receive bids from any source at the public auction to be held.

**WILL ISSUE NEW
STOCK AND BONDS**

The Kona Sugar Company wants to increase its capital stock for the purpose of carrying out the plan of improvements which have been projected. There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the corporation August 30th, at which time they will be called upon to vote for a considerable increase in the capital and an issue of bonds.

The new stock which is contemplated will be in amount \$250,000. Of this there will be \$150,000 of common stock and \$100,000 of preferred stock, which will be entitled to 10 per cent dividends first.

In addition there will be before the meeting a plan for the issuance of \$300,000 in bonds for the purpose of lifting the outstanding bonds of the company. The announcement is made that the intention of the company is to use any money raised from the sale of stocks and bonds to put in the railroad and wire systems over the plantation.

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., general agents, H. T.

The Gould-Harriman interests may unite several roads.

HAWAIIAN EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO WAS A SUCCESS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

COMMISSIONER ROSE C. DAVISON, who represented the Hawaiian Department of Education at the Pan-American Exposition, returned to Honolulu yesterday after an absence of nearly four months. She left Buffalo fully convinced that the Legislature had made no mistake in installing a school exhibit there, as it was a means of spreading knowledge concerning the islands such as no means of advertising would accomplish. It was a practical demonstration of the educational development of the children of Hawaii which surprised almost every one who visited the exhibit, and she had good results.

There were school exhibits from all over the United States. The best universities were represented, public schools from some of the largest cities of the Union were in the lists, but none of them compared in size or variety with that from Hawaii. There was but one school exhibit from the States which had attendants to look after it. This was from Minnesota. None of them had more than a few square feet of space, the work of the schools being exhibited in cases. When the Hawaiian exhibit arrived at the exposition there was no space set apart for it. It was proposed to allot a four by six area, which was promptly refused. It was only by skillful maneuvering that Miss Davison secured from the Director-General of the exposition the promise of sufficient space to set off the work of the Hawaiian Department.

The Legislature of Hawaii had deemed worthy of placing before the critical eyes of the entire East.

The Commissioner was asked yesterday concerning the exhibit and what she considered were the results of the expenditure of the \$2,500 appropriated by the Legislature:

"Our exhibit was one of the finest at the Exposition. It excelled in size any that were there and was visited by thousands of people. It required the personal attention of myself and assistants at all times to tell the throng of visitors about Hawaii, its schools, people and the prospects. In fact, much of my time was occupied in answering letters from various parts of the country relative to our commercial and financial interests, chances for growing up with the country and the like."

"Upon our arrival at San Francisco we were greeted royally by the Hawaiians there and at every city we stopped in were received in a way to show that Hawaii is thought much of. The papers were eager to get all the news they could of the islands, and while at Buffalo I was interviewed almost daily by representatives of papers from various quarters of the United States. The teachers who visited Buffalo were specially interested in our exhibit, and some of the leading educators who were present at the big meeting of teachers expressed themselves as charmed with it. A prominent educator of New York City, after viewing the weaving, painting, drawing and certain features characteristic of our educational system, said that he would make an effort to send some of the metropolitan teachers to Hawaii to learn something about our customs."

"I have heard it said that our exhibit was in a corner where it could not be seen. Considering that we were given space in the Government building, which was quite an honor, and were likewise given plenty of space, I don't believe that we were neglected or that visitors neglected us. Commissioner Miller was especially interested in seeing that we were given the best opportunity to display our work, and through his efforts we were made as prominent as possible, though his subordinate, Mr. Boyken, the special agent from Washington, did many things to interfere and belittle our exhibit."

"Hawaii was popular from start to finish. Miss Phillips, my secretary, and Miss Mapuna Smith were valuable assistants in disseminating a knowledge of what the islands were. It was a task to stand all day explaining the work of our pupils, but it was not at all

Long Will Not Retire.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A special from Hingham, Mass., says: When asked today regarding dispatches from Washington to the effect that he had expected to retire from office and that he would be succeeded by Governor Allen, Secretary Long said that he had no expectation of retiring before the close of President McKinley's administration. "I have made no plans," he added, "and my retirement is something that might come any time, but I do not have it in view. If I should retire, the Navy Department would be open to Mr. Allen, but as he has been Governor of Porto Rico, I very much doubt if he would take the office."

Rapid Transit Tunnel.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Tribune says that one quarter part of the digging on the rapid transit tunnel was completed last night. Mr. Fisher, chief engineer of the DeGnon-McLean contracting company, which is building three sections of the tunnel, says that the sub-contractors probably will be through with their work by the early spring of 1902. William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit work; Mr. Rice, his assistant, and five other engineers, have just made a tour of inspection of the tunnel work. Mr. Parsons says that the work on this \$5,000,000 improvement is being done faster than he had expected.

Robbed of Diamonds.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., August 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Burr Ferguson of New York were robbed of \$3,000 worth of diamonds at their hotel, the jewels being taken from Mrs. Ferguson's trunk while they were absent from the room. Among the articles taken were a diamond horseshoe, a jeweled cross, six rings and some trinkets of lesser value.

Transport to Carry Teachers.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The transport Warren has been taken off the Alaskan service and ordered to San Francisco, where she will be fitted out to carry teachers to the Philippines.



Commissioner Rose K. Davison.

thankless. I have come home really tired. It was an unqualified success. It opened the eyes of the Eastern people who yet looked upon Hawaii as a semi-barbaric group of islands away down in the South Seas.

"As to the Hawaiian Village, I must say that I disapproved of it. As the Commissioner from Hawaii I believe I was right in attempting to disillusionize people of the idea that we were a race of hula dancers. Why, I was asked by a reporter, after inquiring whether I was the Hawaiian Commissioner, if I could dance the hula. The day that I went to the Midway I spoke my mind, and what appeared in the papers of the incident was correct. I took Coe, the leader of the hula, to task for the part he played in the affair, for I remembered that at one time he asked for the dismissal of one of the teachers here because he alleged she was teaching the school children hula songs, which was not correct. I called the Hawaiians about me and scored Mr. Coe for his inconsistency. I was sent by the Hawaiian Government to tell the people on the Mainland of what a progressive country we were in our education, commerce and government. To have us flagrantly represented as a people of the ancient and dark ages of these islands was contrary to my ideas."

"Mr. Tobin was personally antagonistic toward me, but the concessionaire afforded me every mark of respect. I did go to the village often because the people of my race were there. I also went there to get my mail. This, I presume, is what Mr. Tobin would call my evident fondness for visiting the village."

"I had some very amusing letters from people who said they wanted to come out here, but the funniest were those which I received after the Chicago reporters made up their fake story about the chances matrimonially in Hawaii. I received any amount of them and have had some since my arrival here. Of course they are hardly worth answering, but it shows you how much notice we received. I was not interviewed in Chicago at all, but I suppose that is the way of Chicago reporters."

"The exhibit is now in charge of a Miss Murray, a very intelligent young lady whom I know will be able to tell much about Hawaii to visitors. If it is decided to send the exhibit to Charleston it could be sent there and placed in charge of an attendant, as many of the others are, but there is nothing like being there to tell about it. I could have made excellent use of advertising matter concerning Hawaii had it been sent on."

Miss Davison reported to Superintendent Atkinson yesterday afternoon and the department.

World's Coaling Record.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 1.—It has just been learned that the ships of the North Atlantic squadron have established another world's record in the matter of coaling ships. Up to the time the squadron visited Pensacola, the British armored cruiser Adriatic, of the Channel fleet, held the record by taking on board 200 tons of coal within one hour. The Kearsage, the Alabama and the Massachusetts each broke this record at Pensacola by the following figures: The Kearsage, 218 tons of coal in one hour; the Alabama, 222 tons and the Massachusetts the extraordinary amount of 24 tons in one hour.

Lafayette Relics for Sale.

LONDON, July 30.—J. Pierpont Morgan, before his recent departure for the United States, says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Express, "left a check for \$20,000 with General Horace Porter, to be paid on delivery at the United States Embassy of certain valuable relics of Lafayette, said to be in a pawnbroker's shop in London. How they got there is not known, but the story is that among them are a sculptured gold jug and the sword carried throughout the American campaign, and which Lafayette left to his heirs."

British Channel Fleet Defeated.

LONDON, July 29.—The first battle in the British maneuvers took place yesterday afternoon when the cruiser squadron of the opposing fleets were engaged off the Scilly islands, with the theoretical result that the defending fleet was annihilated. The channel is now apparently at the mercy of the enemy. Eighteen cruisers were supposed to be sunk.

CORNWALL, Ont., August 1.—Four lock gates were carried away in the Cornwall canal last night and the navigation will be suspended until they are replaced. This will likely take two days, but if the bottom of the lock is much damaged or filled with gravel more time may be required. The water in the level which is a mile long, flooded the surrounding land to a depth of seven feet.

SUGAR OF PORTO RICO

**Value of the Crop
Is Increasing
Fast.**

NEW YORK, August 1.—Frederick I. Cornwell, the only American holding an elective office in Porto Rico, is in the city with a party of Porto Rican merchants and financiers. Mr. Cornwell is a young Missourian. He has been elected to the lower branch of the Porto Rican Legislature, which is composed of thirty-five members, and he is chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He is a member of the law firm of Horton & Cornwell of San Juan and Mayaguez.

One of the men in the party with Mr. Cornwell is J. C. Charpentier, president of the French railway in Porto Rico. Mr. Charpentier is here to consult with the Havemeyers relative to the establishment of a great central sugar factory near Arecibo.

"This year," said Mr. Cornwell, "the sugar crop was worth \$8,000,000. Last year it amounted to only \$5,000,000. Next year it will probably be worth \$12,000,000."

"There is no money on the island. The circulation is only \$1.75 per capita. There is great want, as Porto Rico has not yet recovered from the terrific cyclone. It destroyed fully one-half the coffee plantations. This year we will have a 60 per cent coffee crop."

"Tobacco growers have not been encouraged since the American occupation. They turn out cigars there for \$6 a hundred that can't be equalled here for \$12. When the business is properly pushed the Porto Rican cigar will crowd the Havana out of the market here."

"We have 850 public schools now in operation and the children are being taught English as well as Spanish. Few Porto Ricans speak English. In the lower branch of the Legislature all the debates are in Spanish."

"There are fewer Americans on the island than there were a year ago, but all decent Americans who went there with capital have done well."

MAY FORM NEW WILDER COMPANY

Captain Channing Wilder has resigned the position of manager of Wilder & Co., to which he was elected upon the death of W. C. Wilder, and his brothers, having at the same time severed their connection with the company there is now no interest of the estate in the concern except inasmuch as the undrawn profits have not been segregated. The immediate result may be that the sons of the late W. C. Wilder will become associated together in a firm which will engage in the same business as the old firm.

The election of Captain Wilder to the position of manager of the company immediately followed the death of his father. The board of directors of the company at that time chose S. G. Wilder as president and gave the management to Captain Wilder, as he had been in intimate relations and had the run of its work so close that it was desired to retain his services. Some question seems to have arisen which led to the resignation, which was received two days ago, and was accepted by the board with regret that the corporation should be deprived of the services of the manager. When the crisis came the others of the family at once withdrew from the concern, and there is now no connection except in the way stated.

There has been no election by the directors of Wilder & Co. of a new manager and there will be none for the present, as the president of the company will look after the general affairs and the office force will be able to conduct the business for the present.

WRECKED IN ALASKAN WATERS

SEATTLE, Wash., August 1.—First Officer Thomas Reilly, of the steamer Lane, which was wrecked in Alaskan waters, was among the passengers on the steamer Senator, which arrived last night. According to Reilly, the Lane struck at 11:30 on the night of July 18th. The Lane was towing the schooner Vega, which craft also grazed the reef, causing her to splice a leak but she was kept afloat with the pumps until the leak was repaired. When it became evident that the Lane was a complete wreck, the crew and passengers abandoned her and boarded the Vega, which set sail for Nome on July 14th. Forty-nine passengers from the Lane crowded the little schooner and soon the water supply was nearly exhausted. After starting for Nome the Vega encountered a series of calms and headwinds. When 100 miles from Nome two sailors and four passengers embarked in a small boat and started for Nome for assistance, reaching there twelve hours after leaving the Vega. The next day the Vega reached anchorage.

Passengers on the Senator also report the wreck of the bark Oakland, with 400,000 feet of lumber. She went ashore near Teller on July 21st. She is owned by the Bell Nelson Mill Company of Everett.

Milner in the Commons.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Lord Milner was present in the House of Commons yesterday during the debate, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. He managed to escape general attention as he occupied a seat in the gallery under the clock on the ministerial side of the House. Had he chosen to sit in the peers' gallery he would have been certain to attract attention from the Nationalists, who would probably have taken advantage of his presence to express their opinion of the South African policy with their usual engaging frankness.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reinsurance 8,590,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,590,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limits.

The Elgin

**WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.**

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convinces us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of American
Watches.

Cased in

**Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them at
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time
keeping and lasting qualities, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

THE KOHALA TELEPHONE CO., Ltd., at their annual meeting, held at the Kohala clubrooms this 30th day of July 1901, re-elected the following officers and directors:

Mr. John Hind, President.
Mr. E. C. Bond, Vice President.
George P. Tulloch, Secretary and Treasurer.
Mr. W. C. McDougall, Auditor.
Directors—Mr. John Lennox, two years; Mr. Thomas S. Kay, three years; Dr. B. D. Bond, three years.
GEO. P. TULLOCH,
Sec'y Kohala Telephone Co. Ltd.
2304—Aug. 6, 9.

LOCAL LAW NOT GOOD

Board's Power Is Questioned by U. S.

The United States prisoners in confinement at Oahu prison do not come within the provisions of the Territorial law creating a board of prison inspectors, with power to commute sentences, according to a written ruling made by Acting United States Attorney Dunne, upon the application of F. J. Lowrey, chairman of said board. The Territorial law which allows for the commutation of sentences of local prisoners, at the discretion of this board, is held to be too loose and ineffective to allow it to apply to Federal prisoners, which according to United States statutes are allowed to enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to those of the States and Territories wherein they may be confined. The decision of the Acting United States Attorney affects but two or three prisoners at Oahu prison, but will be a precedent for future cases, as well as calling attention to the features of a local law not acceptable to the United States Government.

The opinion of Mr. Dunne is given in a letter written to Chairman Lowrey yesterday, as follows:

Hon. F. J. Lowrey, Chairman, Board of Prison Inspectors, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir—I take the liberty of addressing you concerning the commutation by credits, of the sentences of Federal prisoners now incarcerated in Territorial prisons, and I beg leave to observe that the opinion expressed by me a few days ago in our conversation upon this subject, has been confirmed by subsequent investigation.

Sections 75 and 76 of the Civil Laws of 1897 treat of the organization and powers of the board of prison inspectors, and of the cognate topic of commutations; but these chapters contain, of their own force, have any application whatever to prisoners in prison or penitentiaries in this Territory, who are serving under sentences pronounced by courts of the United States, and this for the obvious reason that it is not within the power of the Legislature of this Territory to affect, in any wise, the execution of a sentence imposed by United States courts. But section 554 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides the commutation to which United States prisoners may be entitled for good conduct, and it allows for the commutation of each year for good behavior, in any case all prisoners now or hereafter confined in the jails or penitentiaries of any State for offenses against the United States shall be entitled to the same rule of credits for good behavior applicable to other prisoners in the same jail or penitentiary.

And by the act of March 3, 1875, all United States prisoners whose sentence of imprisonment is at least six months (no credits are allowed if the term be less than six months; in re Terry, 35 Fed. Rep., 649), and who are confined in any prison or penitentiary of any State or Territory which has no system of commutation for its own prisoners, shall have a deduction from their several terms of sentence of five days in each and every calendar month during which no charge of misconduct shall have been sustained against each several, who shall be discharged at the expiration of his term of sentence less the time so deducted, and a certificate of the warden or keeper of such prison or penitentiary of such deduction shall be entered on the warrant of commitment, etc.

It may be observed, in passing, that the commutation herein provided for, while necessarily dependent upon the judgment of the warden as to the fact of good behavior, yet proceeds upon definite principles, and is a matter of official record.

The question, then, returns whether chapters 75 and 76 of the Civil Laws of 1897, or any section in either of said chapters, can be said to formulate a "rule of credit" within the meaning of section 554 of the Revised Statutes? Chapter 75 deals with the board of prison inspectors; but it nowhere prescribes the qualifications of the members of such board, nowhere establishes any definite principle by which the exercise of the powers of the board shall be conditioned, nowhere erects any rules by which the official conduct of the board shall be guided, qualified or limited. The first section of chapter 75 (section 1074 of the Civil Laws of 1897) directs the Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the Cabinet, to appoint "three persons" to be inspectors of prisons, who shall constitute a board of prison inspectors; but nowhere in this chapter have I been able to find any requirement that these "three persons" (or, indeed, any one of them), shall be penologists, or prison officials, or in any way originally and independently skilled in prison affairs, or possessed of that special knowledge which flows from direct relations with prisoners. It is not, therefore, a matter of any surprise to find section 1081 prescribing it to "be the duty of the board of inspectors, on consultation with the jailor, to prescribe the punishment to be inflicted upon prisoners for the breach of prison rules or other misconduct. They shall in like manner (that is to say, on consultation with the jailor) decide who are entitled to the commutation provided by law for good behavior, and who shall be deprived of such commutation in whole or in part. They shall in like manner (that is to say, on consultation with the jailor), also have the power to restore in whole or in part to any prisoner the commutation which such prisoner shall have lost."

From these provisions it would appear that the board of prison inspectors may be composed of "three persons" who are not specialists, and who are ignorant of that peculiar knowledge which is the product of actual,

personal experience with prisoners. Any citizen, indeed, though he may never have seen a prison or a prisoner, is fully eligible for appointment on this board.

2. Though the board by reason, obviously, of the presumptive lack of special knowledge upon the part of its members is called upon to consult with the jailor, and though this prison official is the only person who, by reason of his direct relations with the prisoners, can definitely ascertain the fact of good conduct, yet it is for the board and not for the jailor, to decide who are entitled to, or shall be deprived of, the commutation provided by law. In other words, it becomes apparent that although the behavior of a convict may be above criticism, and although the jailor may certify to the excellence of his conduct while in custody, yet the decision is not left to the prison official, and the board may refuse to grant the commutation. And similarly, of course, the board may, in the plenitude of its unregulated power, grant commutations against the recommendation of the jailor; the law under consideration nowhere concludes the board by the judgment of the jailor.

3. Chapter 75 nowhere necessarily implies a fixed and ascertained system, independent of judgment or caprice, and applicable upon definite principles to all of a given class. No definite rules intended to control the action of the board, are enacted; there is nothing in this chapter to guide the action of the board; the chapter lays down no rules by which its impartial execution can be secured or partially prevented; it establishes a government of men and not of laws; and under its loose, unregulated, and arbitrary authority of the board is obnoxious to the rule, fundamental to our institutions, which repudiates the exercise of arbitrary power or uncontrolled discretion. "When we consider the nature and the theory of our institutions of government, the principles upon which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their development, we are constrained to conclude that they do not mean to leave room for the play and action of purely personal and arbitrary power." Wick vs. Hopkins, 118 U. S. 375.

4. In the last analysis, the granting or withholding, by this board, of the commutation provided by law, rests in the unregulated and uncontrolled discretion of the board. Whether the commutation might constitute a "rule of credit" within the meaning of section 554, U. S. R. S., supra, is the only question at issue. The authority of the board is obnoxious to the rule, fundamental to our institutions, which repudiates the exercise of arbitrary power or uncontrolled discretion.

The views above suggested touching the discretionary character of this commutation are enforced by a consideration of chapter 76. This chapter, entitled "Credits," contains the provisions "under sentence of hard labor, imposed by any court of the republic, and in section 1087 expressly provides, in direct terms, that "The granting, withholding, forfeiting and restoring of the commutation provided by law shall be discretionary with the board of prison inspectors. As to prisoners confined in the prisons of the republic other than Oahu prison, the board of prison inspectors may delegate to such prison officers or other persons as they deem best the power to grant, withhold, forfeit and restore the commutation of prisoners confined in such prisons, and such power to revoke at their discretion."

It thus results that we have here no fixed "rule of credit" within any proper sense of that phrase. If, on consultation with the jailor, section 1081, Civil Laws, 1897, that "credits" be recommended to the board two convicts for commutation, yet, although the conditions may be quite similar, the board may deny to the one the remission of sentence which it grants to the other. Such a discretionary exercise of authority cannot, in my opinion, be regarded as a "rule of credit" within the meaning of section 554 of the Revised Statutes.

Even if the system of commutation created by chapters 75 and 76 of the Civil Laws were within the purview of section 554 of the Revised Statutes, one should be disposed to question its constitutionality, for it is not perceived upon what principle it is competent for Congress either itself to trespass by legislative enactment, upon the power of the President under article II, section 2, paragraph 1, of the constitution, to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States; or to delegate a power, which is no substantial respect differs from that of executive clemency, to a State legislature, or to a minor Territorial board. Upon principle and authority, a commutation is, in effect, the exercise of the pardoning power; it is species of pardon; any commutation which is independent of the action of the executive, would be an undue trespass upon his high prerogative of executive clemency; and the power of the legislative department of the government thus to affect the action of the judicial department (by the alteration of sentences), or the prerogative of the executive, has been repeatedly denied (Com. vs. Halloway, 42 Pa. St., 42; Diehl vs. Rodgers, 159 Id., 315; In re Victor, 31 Ohio St., 206; Lee vs. Murphy, 22 Gratt., 799; Haley vs. Clark, 26 Ala., 429; People vs. Moore, 82 Mich., 1st State, 23, 25 Mo., 281; Tennessee vs. Fleming, 7 Humphrey, 152).

If a statute be susceptible of two constructions, that should be preferred which preserves the constitutionality of the act; and within this well-settled rule of construction, I prefer so to construe R. S. 554 as to exclude from its purview any system for the remission of sentences which is dependent upon the pleasure of a subordinate board. To hold the contrary would be, in effect, to concede that Congress could delegate the pardoning power in the minor of federal prisons to a subordinate Territorial board. No one would pretend that Congress could pass a law which would in effect provide that any United States prisoner could have his sentence commuted by a subordinate board of the Territory in which he is imprisoned; and yet, in the last analysis, this is precisely what I gathered from your remarks the other day. But it is not necessary to impute such an intention to Congress; and in the absence of judicial construction, it is safer to conclude that Congress had in mind a system of commutation which, proceeding upon fixed standards and wholly independent of the unregulated discretion of any board, could properly be called a "rule of credit."

With the policy of chapters 75 and 76 of the Civil Laws, or the wisdom of their provisions, or the propriety of providing for Territorial prisoners a system of commutation which is discretionary in its nature, I have nothing to do; but I am of the opinion that the system of commutation established by chapters 75 and 76 of the Civil Laws of 1897, does not constitute a "rule of credit" within the meaning of R. S. 554. From this it results that there is no system of commutation under the Territorial laws now applicable to United States prisoners under section 554 of the Revised Statutes. The commutation provided by Congress in the act of March 3, 1875 (1 Supp. Rev. Stat., 89), therefore, becomes applicable to such prisoners, and the government will recognize such allowance when made in accordance with the provisions of the act.

I have the honor, therefore, to advise you, and through you the appropriate officials of any penitentiary or prison within your jurisdiction, that the government of the United States cannot recognize any discharge of a United States prisoner by virtue of a commutation provided by chapters 75 and 76 of the Civil Laws of 1897.

Permit me to add that the opinions herein expressed, and the reasons upon which they are based, are founded upon the views of the Attorney General of the United States, expressed in Pennsylvania Commutation Law, on June 7, 1891. I shall forward a copy of this opinion to the warden of the Oahu penitentiary. I have the honor, sir, to remain, your obedient servant.

J. J. DUNNE,
Acting United States Attorney,
Honolulu, T. H., August 6, 1901.

SHE WOULD HAVE HER WAY.
(A Lesson for some men in Trade.)
Should one yield to the wishes or others, or insist upon having his own way? It depends; there is no rule to go by. Differing in opinion as to which was right on a certain point, Mrs. Towan and a chemist of her city had a debate. It ended in a victory for the lady—as was just and proper.

The time was the early part of 1899. She had been ill for a considerable period, and wanted help as the hart panteth after the water brooks. She was languid and weary; she had lost her energy, and could not bear the sight of food.

She had been losing flesh, too, and at this time was positively emaciated; her friends hardly recognized her for the plump, bright woman of a few months earlier. They said little to her, but talked about it among themselves.

"My nerves were so shaken, and my hands so tremulous, that I could scarcely lift anything to my mouth," she says.

"You must understand that since I was a girl of thirteen I had always suffered more or less from indigestion, and that kind of women's lives—constipation. I was also a victim to neuralgia, but my troubles did not begin in serious earnest until after Christmas, 1898. From that date onwards all things were alike sad and dark to me."

"Oh yes, I tried all sorts of treatment, and of medicines—pills, tonics, and doctors' prescriptions; but they all came to nothing. I wondered, as all people often wonder, whether there is so much wisdom and learning in the so-called healing art as we have been led to think."

"Anyway, I seemed none the better for it, and a more depressed and discouraged woman could not, probably, have been found in Melbourne the day I picked up the little Mother Seigel bottle that somebody had left under our door."

"I read the book, or rather, I scanned it in an idle, listless way, until my eye lighted upon a case like my own. I read that, and then, weak as I was, I struggled off to the chemist's. I might have bent, but had an impulse to go myself. Lucky I did."

"I want a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup, I said."

"Oh, no," he cried, "don't take that; I will give you something better."

"My friends had often recommended me to use Mother Seigel's Syrup, and so I told the chemist."

"I will give you Mother Seigel's Syrup, and nothing else in my shop," I fairly shouted in his ears.

"Then he surrendered. How often since then have I thanked Heaven for my firmness. After a few doses I began to feel better. I could eat with a true relish, and digest easier. After taking only two—just fancy that—only two bottles, I was thoroughly well—no neuralgia or dyspepsia, and none since."

"But I beg my Mother Seigel's Syrup at the grocer's shop," Mrs. E. Towan, 52 Sutton street, Hotham Hill, Melbourne, Victoria, Dec. 13th, 1899.

KONA AND KAU RAILWAY CO.
(From Wednesday's daily.)
Application was made yesterday to Treasurer Wright by Jacob Cooper, John Humber, George Rodick, C. Bolte and Charles T. Wilder for a charter for the Kona and Kau Railway Co., Ltd., for a term of fifty years.

The amount of the capital stock is \$50,000, which may be increased to \$100,000.

PORTO RICO AND HAWAII

What Former May Get From Free Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The action of the Porto Ricans in promptly accepting that feature of the Porto Rican act which authorizes free trade between the island and the United States is likely to give them great advantages over their sister islands of the West Indies. At least, this is the reasonable conclusion from an examination of some figures just made public by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the prosperity which Hawaii enjoyed after the reciprocity treaty which admitted the sugar of those islands into the United States free of duty. These figures show that the sugar production of the Hawaiian Islands has increased over 2,000 per cent. under the free admission of their sugar to the markets of the United States, while the other sugar-producing islands and countries have during that time suffered great depression, and, in many cases, heavy losses.

It was in 1876 that the reciprocity treaty was made between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Prior to that date the average production of sugar in the islands was about 25,000,000 pounds per annum. In 5 years the production had been trebled, in 10 years it was 10 times as much, and in 20 years 20 times as much as before the treaty. Within less than ten years after the ratification of the treaty more than \$20,000,000 of American capital had been invested in the islands, and the total value of the sugar production of the islands since the treaty is \$25,000,000.

The advantages which Hawaii has had over other sugar producers by reason of her ability to sell her sugar free of duty in the United States is illustrated by the following table, which shows the relative growth of sugar production in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and the entire cane and beet-sugar sections of the world, from 1870 to 1899. It will be seen that Porto Rico has decreased her production slightly in that time; that Cuba increased her production from 1870 to 1899 (her greatest sugar year) but 45 per cent; that the cane-sugar production of the world increased from 1870 to 1899 but 30 per cent, and the beet-sugar production 50 per cent, while during the same time the Hawaiian production increased over 2,000 per cent.

QUANTITY PRODUCED, 1870 AND 1899.

	1870.	1899.	P. C. I.
Porto Rico	85,558	58,928	-21.12
Cuba	1,585,000	2,282,000	+44.57
World's cane sugar	831,000	5,575,000	+570.88
Hawaii	11,196	213,470	+2074.60

*Increase. *Decrease.
The increase in commerce between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States which followed the free movement of merchandise between those islands and our ports is also illustrated by the fact that the exports to the Hawaiian Islands from the United States prior to 1876 amounted to less than \$100,000 annually, but rapidly increased until in 1900 they were about \$14,000,000, and a recent report from the collector of Honolulu estimates the figures for the present year at \$20,000,000. The commerce of the islands is, according to the American Cyclopaedia, an accepted authority, larger per capita than that of any other country in the world, and nearly all of it with the United States and carried in American vessels.

The fact that this enormous increase in production and commerce and wealth of the Hawaiian Islands has followed the freedom of trade with the United States, established by the reciprocity treaty of 1876, suggests that the Porto Ricans are likely to benefit by the same close trade relations which they will have under the new law which they have asked President McKinley to put into operation on the 25th of the present month. The Hawaiian Islands are 2,000 miles from the Pacific Coast and 4,000 miles from the great commercial centers of the United States, while Porto Rico is but a few hundred miles distant. The sugar production of Porto Rico is now double that of the Hawaiian Islands in the year prior to the adoption of the reciprocity agreement, while the tobacco, tropical fruits and other productions of Porto Rico will also have the same advantages of free trade with the markets of the United States in competition with the dutiable products of her sister islands of the West Indies and of the world.

**COLORADO PUTS
ON RED PAINT**

DENVER, Colo., August 1.—Two celebrations of the quarto-centennial anniversary of Colorado's admission to statehood were begun today—one at Boulder and the other at Colorado Springs. The former has the prestige of official recognition by the State Legislature and the State officials; the latter has as an auxiliary attraction a reunion of Rough Riders and an address by Vice President Theodore Roosevelt. Elaborate preparations have been made at both places, and large crowds are expected. Both celebrations will occupy three days, ending on Saturday.

At Boulder today the programme opened with a review of the State military forces by Governor Orman, which was followed by addresses by Senators Teller and Patterson, Governor Orman, ex-Governor Thomas, Congressman Bell and other notable men.

At Colorado Springs a statue of Zebulon Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak, was unveiled. Vice President Roosevelt will arrive tomorrow, when Governor Orman and other State officials will be on hand to welcome him.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap.

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crabs, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for excessive weakness, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CURCUMA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crabs and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town.

YOU WILL

MISS A. GOODTHING

IF YOU DON'T SEND TO US FOR

Hardware, Bicycles,
Ship Chandlery,
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Paints, Oils, Etc.

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**E. O. HALL & SON,
LIMITED.**

IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

Wagons, Brakes,
Phaetons, Surreys,
Buggies, Runabouts
Harness, Varnishes
Carriage Material,
Iron Horse Shoes.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company.
Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR
OUR ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE
AND
PRICES.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

COPTIC AUG. 10
AMERICA MARU AUG. 17
PEKING AUG. 24
GAELIC SEPT. 1
HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 1
CHINA SEPT. 19

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

GAELIC AUG. 10
HONGKONG MARU AUG. 17
CHINA AUG. 24
DOHA SEPT. 1
NIPPON MARU SEPT. 1
PERU SEPT. 19

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, August 6.
S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from the Colonies, at 10 p. m.
S. S. J. A. Cummins, from Koolau ports.
Wednesday, August 7.
O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco.
S. S. James Mabee, Tullett, from Kailua.
S. S. Helene, Nicholson, from Hawaii.
S. S. Ivalani, Mosher, from Kailua.
S. S. Noeau, Wyman, from Hawaii.
Thursday, August 8.
S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from San Francisco.
S. S. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 a. m.
S. S. Kawaihewa, from Koolau ports, at 8:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, August 6.
S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco, at noon.
S. S. Concord, Muna, for Paalo, at 10 a. m.
S. S. Luka, Kailua, for Paalo, at 3 p. m.
S. S. Ada Johnson, for Hanalei and Kailua, at 5 p. m.
S. S. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Ahukini and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Waleale, Piltz, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kailua, at 4 p. m.
S. S. Lehua, Napala, for Kalaupapa, Pelekunu, Wailua and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maunaloa, Kona and Kau at noon.
S. S. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports at noon, taking the Kilauea run.
Wednesday, August 7.
Am. sp. Fort George, Strong, for the Sound, in ballast.
Am. sp. Oregon, Parker, for the Sound, in ballast.
Am. sp. Servia, Nelson, for the Sound, in ballast.
O. S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for San Francisco.
U. S. cruiser Philadelphia, Meade, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.
Am. Sch. Oceania Vance, Bourke, for the Sound, in ballast.
Thursday, August 8.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for the Colonies, at 11:30 a. m.
S. S. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailua, at noon.
S. S. Helene, Nicholson, for Maui ports on Claudine route, at 5 p. m.
U. S. gunboat Bennington, Moore, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.
S. S. Blanche & Ella, for Wailua, Kailua, at 1 p. m.
S. S. Kailua, for Elele, at 10 a. m.
S. S. Ivalani, Greene, for Elele, Makawili, Wailua, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kailua, at 5 p. m.
S. S. James Mabee, Tullett, loading freight for Kapa and Anahulu.
S. S. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco, at 3 p. m.
Am. bkt. S. Wilder, Jackson, for San Francisco.

THERE is a possibility that a number of the vessels now in port that had expected to take cargoes of sugar back from Hawaii to San Francisco, will go to the Sound in ballast. The sugar crop is about all in. The Helene coming today is expected to bring a large consignment of sugar from Hawaii, which will be among the last. The steamers for the Coast have taken away a large amount of the crop, leaving the sailing vessels in pillage for want of cargoes for the return voyage. The new freighters which are being put on between Honolulu and San Francisco are also making great inroads into the business of the sailing vessels, on account of their superior capacity, quicker transit, and other features which make them valuable to the sugar factors.

Alameda a 16-Knotter.

The steamer Alameda, now at the Rialto Iron Works undergoing repairs, will be ready for business again this week, according to advices received from San Francisco, yesterday, but is not to go into commission again until September 1st. At that time the Alameda will take the place of the Mariposa on the Honolulu route, and the Mariposa will go to the Rialto Iron Works for her new boilers and to have her engines changed from compound to the triple-expansion type. The same change has been made in the Alameda, which will be able to make sixteen knots an hour. Both the Alameda and Mariposa are looked upon in steamship circles as particularly good vessels, and with more modern engines should be able to add to their reputation.

A TYPICAL IRISH "BULL."

An Irish doctor once sent in the following bill to the widow of a deceased patient: "To curing your husband till he died, 75s." That's an Irish bill that's worth taking by the horns. Many a person has begun the use of mineral medicines for slight diseases, to find that the slight disease cured, a more serious one followed. More mineral medicines brought more misery, until the sufferer literally died of being cured. The use of minerals is unnatural. No animal in its natural state, turns to minerals when stricken by sickness, but to the green herb, the healing leaf, the tonic bark, and the medicinal root. The animal man in his natural state does the same. The American Indian is the best and nearest example of this. Living a life of exposure that no civilized being could endure, he is yet hardy of body and supple of limb, keen of eye, fleet of foot, and lives to touch the century mark under ordinary circumstances. Why? He has Nature's secret. He compounds his vegetable remedies into that potent medicine, Sagwa. With it he wards off disease, keeps the blood pure, preserves digestion, and enjoys life till its final moment. Of all vegetable compounds, Sagwa, the product of centuries of experience and experiment, is the most valuable. It eradicates disease by going to the root of the trouble. It makes the stomach sound, regulates the liver, strengthens the weak heart, cleanses the clogged system and enables the kidneys and bowels to perform their proper functions.

HOBBINS DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kicksapoo Medicines.

A divorce was granted yesterday to Kailua from Kolomona. Kimakea, the attorney being allowed \$50, libel to pay court costs. Desertion is alleged. Libellant is a fisherman.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The Record-Herald says: Charles Counselman of Chicago, who was on Tuesday last in New York City elected president of the New American Fisheries Company, has returned to this city. When seen at his home, Mr. Counselman, who is a well-known broker and Board of Trade operator, said that he had accepted the presidency of the American Fisheries Company at the solicitation of his friends and that he would lose no time in beginning his work. He explained the methods to be employed by the new company, and said that a movement had already been started to centralize the business and bring the many component parts into harmonious working order.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Independent Sugar Refining Company has filed with the county clerk of Elizabeth, N. J., articles of incorporation. The capital is put at \$125,000, but this can be increased at will. The home office of the company will be at Fenwood, where Harry C. Christensen, one of the incorporators, resides. The other incorporators named are Henry L. Hobart and George H. McGinnis. Their addresses are given at Front street, New York City. While the details of the concern are not made public here, it is said that the formation of the concern is the foundation of development of a strong rival to the existing combination. The charter is ample to cover almost anything or to be expanded in its scope at any time. It is drawn under what has become known as the "blanket clause."

MONTREAL, August 1.—The Montreal Star editorially claims that the Dominion of Canada does not want reciprocity with the United States. The Star refers to the campaign conducted in favor of unrestricted reciprocity by the Liberals in 1891, which resulted in their defeat. Concerning the transfer of American industries across the Canadian border, the Star says Canada is familiar with that argument, and adds that the union of the spider and the fly developed the energies and industries of both parties. Continuing, the Star says: "We have already done too much to build up the industries and advance the prosperity of our neighbors. We buy too much from them and sell them too little, but in any new deal our lot may become worse instead of better."

Brooklyn bridge is in bad condition, owing to overloading and to a scandalous neglect of the structure and the Tammany bridge commissioners. Woodwork has decayed, steel cables have rusted for lack of paint, the rods that broke were eaten half way through, and the floor of the structure sags six inches.

The directors of the Metropolitan Railway of London have decided to introduce electricity into their system, partly because they are unwilling to surrender control of the line. Mr. Yerkes and his associates offer to guarantee 3½ per cent on the ordinary stock, instead of the present rate, but the directors decided to issue fresh capital and to make the installation themselves.

Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain yesterday received an order from Commissioner Yerkes of Washington relative to the change in the importation of Porto Rican goods into the United States made by the law giving that country the benefit of free trade. Tobacco, cigars, etc., which formerly paid a 15 per cent. ad valorem through the custom house, will hereafter go through the internal revenue department, and must be properly stamped, as are all tobaccos in the States. The collector is also required to keep a separate account of the receipts from Porto Rican products, and forward a monthly statement of same to Washington.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 1.—There will be direct communication by telegraph between Ottawa and Dawson City today. The several sections of the line which will in the near future be finished into a complete system are from Ashcroft to Quesnell, 23 miles; from Quesnell to Hazelton, 40 miles; Hazelton to Telegraph Creek, 35 miles, and 57 miles from Atlin to Dawson, making in all 155 miles of line. The south terminus of the line is Ashcroft, and Vancouver messages will be accepted from there.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—The strike of teamsters, resulting in the calling out of 16,000 men affiliated with the City Front Federation, has threatened all business on the docks. The Sierra was loaded by non-union men, the Coptic is having her Chinese crew put her cargo in her, and the army transports are being loaded by non-union men and Filipinos. The union leaders say they will be able to tie up all business within a short time. The strike is proceeding without any violence.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Long this morning issued the following general order: "All persons in the naval service are strictly enjoined to refrain from any public statement concerning the subject matter of the court of inquiry requested by Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley."

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary"

NEW YORK, August 1.—The military situation is slowly but surely improving for British clearance operations, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Various columns are emptying one district after another and the Boer bands are now decimated by the slaughter and capture of stragglers. It is estimated that the British are feeding 25,000 prisoners and nearly 30,000 refugees.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Willemstad, Curacao, says that the outbreak in Venezuela on the Colombian border, may lead to a declaration of war between Venezuela and Colombia, the revolutionary leaders having organized their bands in Colombia, and crossed over to Venezuela.

LONDON, August 1.—It is believed that the King and Queen will visit Ireland next April, and will probably open the international exhibition which is being organized in Cork. The King has already paid a or seven visits to Ireland. He first went there with his parents in 1848, and his last visit was in 1885.

George Kennan has been ordered to leave Russia.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

A DEFENCE OF LORD ROBERTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Commenting upon the debate in the House of Commons upon the proposition to grant Lord Roberts £100,000, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

Mr. Balfour in moving the grant told in simple language how critical was the situation after the defeat at Colenso and Magersfontein, and explained the boldness and originality of the strategy by which Lord Roberts relieved Kimberley and Ladysmith, and entered Bloemfontein after a perilous and exhausting march across a barren country. He paid also an eloquent tribute to the intuition, genius and cheerful courage which enabled Lord Roberts to press on to Pretoria with half his force and three and a half days' supplies, when his hesitation would have involved a protracted siege. No other Englishman has been equally candid in admitting the deplorable and ruinous consequences from which the British empire was delivered by the genius and courage of General Roberts. The speech made so profound an impression on the Commons that the objections raised by Mr. Dillon and a few of the Radical members were heard with impatience and irritation. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was patriotic enough to second Mr. Balfour's proposal with genuine Scotch sincerity. Lord Roberts' popularity has been waning under the increasing pressure of pessimism which has accompanied the protracted guerrilla operations, and the aerial criticism that he abandoned the field without bringing the war to an end. Mr. Balfour's eloquence will restore his pre-eminence as the greatest living soldier.

ANCIENT HEBREW CEREMONIAL

Widow Freed From Obligation to Marry Brother-in-Law.

NEW YORK, August 1.—An extraordinary rare ceremony based on the Jews directly upon the teachings of the Old Testament, has just been performed in this city, when a young woman who had traveled 1,000 miles was released from the obligation of marrying her deceased husband's brother, says the New York Times. The obligation of a woman marrying the brother of her deceased husband, according to ancient Hebrew law, arose when her husband died before children were born to the pair.

The young woman in the case is Mrs. Geodla Laes, a young Roumanian Jewess from Bucharest. A little over three years ago she married Emanuel Laes when she was but 18 years old. Within three months the husband died. All this happened in Bucharest. The brother-in-law whom, according to the faith, the young woman must marry, is Samuel Laes of East Forty-ninth street in this city. Laes was already married and therefore, of course, could not have married the widow of his brother, even if he had wanted to. The young woman opened negotiations with her New York relative soon after the death of her husband, but her brother-in-law found it impossible to travel abroad to have the ceremony of dispensing with the obligation performed. Without this dispensation, according to the law, the widow could not marry again.

Under the circumstances the widow decided to come to America to get the desired release, and it was this ceremony which was performed in a little front room on the second floor of a tenement house on Norfolk street.

A portion of the Talmud was read by the rabbi who, at the end of the reading, produced a scroll of parchment and ancient pattern. It was made of two pieces of leather and was fastened with latches and two long thongs. Stooping, he fastened this to the foot of Laes. The widow was then directed to kneel in front of the man and use only her right hand to untie the shoe. After this was done she arose, held the shoe high above her head and cast it on the floor in front of her brother-in-law. The two principals were then declared free to go their own way.

A GREAT DIVIDEND.

New York's First National Bank Divides Five Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, July 25.—An enormous extra dividend, said to have been equal to 1,000 per cent, or \$5,000,000, has been declared upon \$500,000 old capital stock of the First National Bank, which last week increased its capital to \$10,000,000. The bank, which has been very prominent in many of the important financial deals of the past three years, is known to have made very heavy profits, and it is supposed that the extra dividend is declared in some way out of such old profits, and that partly by means of this extra big dividend the old stockholders—who number but eighteen, five of them holding a controlling interest—have paid for their share of the \$5,000,000 of new capital stock. The taking over of \$1,500,000 of capital stock of the National Bank of the Republic, by the exchange of two shares of the Republic for one share of First National stock required \$750,000 of the new First National stock, leaving \$3,750,000 to be otherwise distributed, the old stockholders supposedly taking it.

ABOUT TOWN.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Readers of the Honolulu papers are familiar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of their neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a back driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself, from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Will Visit Industrial School Site.

Formal application to Land Commissioner Boyd for the Wailua tract, to be used for an industrial school, will be made next Tuesday, as was decided upon by the Board of Education at the last regular meeting. A visit of inspection is to be made very soon, and the party will include Superintendent Atkinson, T. H. Gibson, Acting Governor Cooper, E. A. Mort-Smith, E. S. Boyd and others.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., mortgagees under that certain mortgage dated July 1, 1898, made by George McDougall, William McDougall and George W. McDougall, doing business at Kailua, in the island of Hawaii, under the firm name and style of George McDougall & Sons, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, in Liber 180, on pages 321 to 324, and by the consent of said mortgagees, and of all parties in interest, I will offer for sale at public auction at my salesrooms, Queen street, Honolulu, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the property situated in the district of North Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as the McDougall Ranch and Coffee Plantation, containing an area of — acres more or less, described as follows, to wit:

All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Kailua and Honokahau (2), Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

1. The ahupuaa of Hienaloli 2d, and being apana 5, of L. C. A. 7716, and conveyed by deed dated July 21, 1888, from Charles R. Bishop as Samuel M. Damon to George McDougall, of record in said registry in Liber 94, on page 314, containing an area of about 200 acres.

2. All of that land situate at Papakoko, Honokahau 2, containing 60.50 acres, and more particularly described in Royal Patent (grant) No. 8456, to George McDougall, issued August 30, 1889.

Together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above two pieces being subject to a certain mortgage dated March 2, 1897, from George McDougall to the estate of W. C. Lunallilo, deceased, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, of record in said registry in Liber 170, page 28.

And also all of those certain indentures of lease of lands in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, viz:

1. That certain indenture of lease from Liliuokalani to George McDougall of the land known as Keahuolu, described in L. C. A. 3482, R. P. 6851, dated the 31st of March, 1892, of record in said registry in Liber 134, on pages 463-465. Area, about 4,071 acres, \$500 per annum to March 31, 1912; \$700 per annum to March 31, 1922.

2. That certain indenture of lease from Francis Spencer to George McDougall of the land known as Honokahauki, dated January 6, 1897, of record in said registry in Liber 169, on pages 24-25. About 500 acres, \$300 per annum to January 6, 1912; \$400 per annum to January 6, 1927.

3. That certain indenture of lease from the trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop to George McDougall of the land known as Puna lei, together with fishing rights, dated May 1, 1887, of record in said registry in Liber 163, on pages 225-227. About 850 acres, \$100 per annum to May 1, 1902.

4. That certain indenture of lease from Mrs. Kau Keawealani to George McDougall and Sons of homestead lots 10 and 20, in Kealahou, dated March 1, 1896, of record in said registry in Liber 161, on pages 255-258, containing an area of 45.91 acres, more or less, per annum to March 1, 1911.

Together with all buildings and improvements made upon or put up and erected upon the land in said leases named and described, also all coffee trees growing thereon, the area of said coffee lands being as follows:

About 150 acres of planted coffee. About 50 acres of wild coffee. And also, all of the herd of cattle belonging to said mortgagees running at large in said North Kona, numbering about 400 head, more or less.

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

TERMS—Cash. United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to Hatch & Sullivan, attorneys for mortgagee, or to Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Dated Honolulu, July 18, 1901. 5419-7300

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD. MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. HONOLULU, H. I.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY LTD.

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have, on the first day of June, A. D. 1901, formed a copartnership under the name and style of Wing Wo Kwai Company, situated on Beretania, corner Kamanuwal Lane. The nature of said business is buying and selling groceries and merchandise.

D. L. AKWAI, YONG ME HING, YEE FOOK, KONG KIM, LEAU KAU.

July 30, 1901. 2303—Aug. 2, 6, 9.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have, on the first day of August, 1901, formed a copartnership under the name and style of Kwong Leong Tin & Co., doing business at 1017 Alaia Lane, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, the nature of business being the buying and selling of merchandise, groceries, pork and vegetables.

TONG ON, KOU MOY, YONG CHONG.

Honolulu, July 31, 1901. 2303—Aug. 2, 6, 9.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of ¼% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable June 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of ¼% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of ¼% or 50c. per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building. ELMER E. FAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2301

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunalea, Hualala and Kaupulehu. J. A. MAGUIRE, Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901. 2299, to Aug. 26.